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BRIEFS

YACYRETA ACCEPTS BID--Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--The Yacyreta binational enterprise has officially confirmed that it has accepted the bid for gates and spillways for the future hydroelectric dam submitted by the Argentine-Paraguayan consortium Metanac-Cie. The bid involves \$66,325,655. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 23 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/1230

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS DECLINE--Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (TELAM)--The Undersecretariat for Fuels has reported that oil imports declined by 43 percent during the first quarter of 1981 while the production of oil during this period experienced a 1-percent increase over the same period of last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1041 GMT 24 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/1230

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT FOR ENERGY--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB, has announced that it will invest \$73 million for the development of the Vuelta Grande oil field, the improvement of a gas processing plant and in the secondary recovery process by water injection of the Monte Agudo oil field. YPFB will use \$13 million from its own funds and \$60 million will be financed by the World Bank. [PY240034 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/1230

OTEYZA: NATION WILL NOT JOIN OPEC

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Mar 81 pp 1-A, 19-A, 28-A

[Article by Carlos Velasco Molina]

[Text] Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development Jose Andres Oteyza and the chairman of the Large Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Luis M. Farias, both stated yesterday that Mexico will not join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), because our country should not be subject to the political and economic decisions of other governments.

The Mexican oil policy has no commitments to anyone "under any circumstances." Nor will we subordinate our policies to other countries' dictates, they stated in response to the proposal by state legislators that Mexico join OPEC. The legislators are meeting in Villahermosa, Tabasco.

Interviewed separately, before and after the ceremony to bid farewell to Italian President Sandro Pertini (at which President Lopez Portillo was present), the secretary of patrimony and industrial development and the chairman of the lower house Large Committee said:

"We cannot subject ourselves to anyone or cater to interests not our own. We only obey the dictates of the Mexican people."

Oteyza explained that we will not join OPEC because "our policy is quite different in nature from those of the nations that make up that body.

"It is not appropriate for us, neither politically nor economically, nor from any point of view," emphasized the official.

He also claimed that Mexico is selling its oil at prices higher than those set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, "so we benefit from the joint efforts of similar, friendly governments, but without committing ourselves to anyone."

He added that "we have been assisted greatly by the agreements obtained in OPEC, and we respect them; sometimes we sell at slightly higher prices, but we certainly will not be bound by or subject to the decisions of organizations of that nature, he stressed."

He stated that because of that situation, "OPEC has never tried to retaliate, since it was felt that we were all happy with things as they were."

Later, he mentioned that Mexico "is in a geographically stable region, and can guarantee the world a steady supply of hydrocarbons from our country."

He also asserted that this is an invariable policy of the federal government. "At the moment I am unaware of what the state legislators meeting in Villahermosa have proposed, so I cannot comment further on it."

A few minutes later, PEMEX Director General Jorge Díaz Serrano, who was also present at the presidential hangar to say goodbye to President Pertini, was asked his opinion. He appeared to be annoyed by the question, and stated brusquely, "I won't say anything about that; don't ask me."

Luis M. Farias, chairman of the Large Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, pointed out that "the oil negotiations that the Mexican Government has engaged in to date have been bilateral, and we should continue that trend."

Referring to the position of the deputies in Villahermosa, he stated, "They have a right to their opinions; that is why they are legislators."

Then he asserted, "We do not need to belong to OPEC, because we have our own oil policy."

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CSO: 3010

LARGE OIL FIELD FOUND IN SOUTHERN BAJA CALIFORNIA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Mar 81 pp 4-A, 27-A

[Article by Isabel Zamorano]

[Text] La Paz, Baja California Sur, 30 March--Baja California will become one of the principal producers of energy in the nation, as explorations by Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) have revealed that there is a large oil deposit under the Vizcaino Desert. "It is a great treasure" that must be treated with care, stated Governor Angel Cesar Mendoza Aramburu today.

The exploration covers 700,000 hectares of desert, and the initial program calls for 15 exploratory wells. Eventually there will be 60 such wells. Of the first 15, two are natural gas wells, reported the governor.

Angel Cesar Mendoza Aramburu welcomed President Lopez Portillo on his fifteenth tour of the state, the last tour the governor will be able to host in that capacity. On 5 April he will turn over the reins to Alberto Alvarado Aramburu.

President Lopez Portillo, bidding farewell to Angel Cesar Mendoza Aramburu as the first governor elected by the people of that state, asserted that he set a fine example, and the people who witnessed the birth of that entity will send him off with gratitude, admiration and respect.

He stressed that if it is right for the people to applaud him in the public plaza and express their respect and gratitude for him, then the federation should do so as well, because his administration was a credit to the republic and the revolution.

The residents of San Jose del Cabo and of La Paz, which the president visited, hung the picture of Mendoza Aramburu next to the traditional portrait of the president, expressing their thanks for the work he did at the helm of the state. He made it a center of tourism development, and eliminated illiteracy. He also began to solve the problems stemming from the lack of water, and made the state an important supplier of raw materials for fertilizer manufacture.

879 Million Peso Projects

President Lopez Portillo dedicated social service projects amounting to 879 million pesos, including the aqueduct to Santa Rosalia, intake centers and refrigerated warehouses for the fishing sector, the Ciudad Constitucion airfield, 283

classrooms, hospital services in La Paz, Santa Rosalia, 10 rural medical clinics, electricity service between Guerrero Negro and La Paz (including facilities in the Vizcaino Desert), and the renovation of the city halls of San Jose del Cabo and La Paz, as well as other social service projects.

In San Jose del Cabo he dedicated the supply center, the Fonatur offices, the sewage treatment plant, the bulwarks of the adjacent drainage channel and the southern channel, the highway system of the tourism zone, and the sociocultural tourism hotel known as Nuevo Sol.

Tourism Development

In San Jose del Cabo, Fonatur Director Mario Moya Palencia showed the president the great tourism development plans for the zone. He explained that by 1988 7 billion pesos will have been invested by the private and public sectors to build 3,600 rooms, which will serve a half million tourists a year.

In 1982 1.6 billion pesos will be invested in the first stage of the plan. Subsequent stages will be carried out over the next 6 years.

President Lopez Portillo also dedicated projects representing investments of 153 million pesos, and launched others that are in progress, representing 750 million pesos in investments. In September the Hotel Presidente will open for business, at a cost of 450 million pesos.

Moya Palencia stressed that tourism development in San Jose del Cabo is an indication of what federalism can accomplish, because it is the result of coordinated efforts by the federal, state and municipal governments.

He added that there is strict control of investments, for there is an ongoing concern for maintaining the standard of nationalism in this zone, where the city that is the gateway to the twenty-first century is being built.

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CSO: 3010

GOAL SET FOR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY TERMED 'IMPOSSIBLE'

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 3-A

[Article by Jose Ramon Tinoco]

[Text] It is "practically impossible" for the Mexican nuclear industry to generate 20,000 megawatts by the year 2000, in accordance with the National Energy Plan. That goal could only be achieved by purchasing and installing 16 nuclear power plants, which "would be the wrong tack for the National Institute of Nuclear Research (ININ) to take."

Challenging ININ Director Dalmau Costa Alonso's assertion that Mexico should buy 16 plants to produce more than double the amount of electricity generated by conventional means before the end of the century, Manuel Vargas Mena, secretary of organization of the Single Union of Nuclear Industry Workers (SUTIN), stressed the importance of developing our own nuclear technology instead of focusing attention on reaching the 20,000 megawatts target.

At this moment, what matters most is strengthening our technological independence in the nuclear field, added the union director, commenting on the note published this Monday by EL SOL DE MEXICO.

He also emphasized that greater national participation in the management of reactor technology in the medium term will be accomplished with natural uranium and heavy water reactors.

This technology, he said, is commensurate with the needs and capacity of under-developed countries such as ours. We must increase the participation of national designers in the growth of the Mexican nuclear industry.

In addition, Vargas Mena stated that imports in this sector must be reduced, while at the same time there must be a transfer of technology in order to reach the nation's development objectives.

In this respect, the secretary of organization of SUTIN stressed the urgent need to promote the production of radioisotopes, which are very beneficial for medicine, health, and the agriculture sector, among other uses.

Finally, he reported that on 25 April a public rally will be held in Morelia, Michoacan, to support the installation of the Reactor Center in Patzcuaro. A group of ecologists has opposed the center, without scientific basis.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VIOLA'S U.S. VISIT REVIEWED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 20

[Commentary by Enrique Ardissonne, LA NACION correspondent in Washington]

[Text] Washington--There has been very little time to assess Lt Gen Roberto Viola's visit to the United States, inasmuch as he left so recently, but enough time has elapsed to enable us to advance some interpretations. His spontaneity and naturalness were (and this bears noting) backed by the logic of the successive steps he took and by a rational approach that left nothing to chance. It is true that he came to talk with Reagan, Haig and Bush about Argentine-American relations. This was not, however, the only topic, as it could hardly be divorced from a broader context: U.S. ties with Latin America as a whole.

Viola was the first leading figure in the hemisphere to come in contact with the new occupant of the White House, and worldwide he was preceded only by Pierre Trudeau in Ottawa and Margaret Thatcher and the French foreign minister in Washington.

Reagan met previously with Lopez Portillo in Juarez, but this was before he took office, as was the case with our future leader this time. Viola came here for the highest-level government contacts before statesmen of countries that are fundamental pieces in the United States' foreign and economic policy.

Let's not talk about priorities in this case, because there were none. Let's talk instead about the trip's importance, because then we will see the true meaning of this administration's approach to everything going on in Latin America. Given this background information, we will clearly see what the objective was of the meeting that Viola held at the residence of Dr Aja Espil with a large group of ambassadors from Latin America. Argentina's president-designate sounded out the diplomats' opinions and viewpoints on what is happening in their countries and in the region as a whole and with this information in his head he went that same evening to talk with Haig and with Reagan the following day.

The reception that he was offered at the OAS also helped Viola to become a sort of tacit spokesman (in talks with his prominent hosts) of the concerns he heard in the breakfast he shared with the ambassadors on Monday, concerns that became clear that same night in the regional organization. It would not be

going too far to say that in this regard his actions anticipated the later comments to him in New York by the United States' ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick. As I pointed out in a previous article, during their meeting she mentioned what Argentina could do to project a more accurate image of Latin America in the United States, to which end she extolled its dependability as a Spanish-speaking nation and its current institutional stability, compounded by the visible improvement in the area of human rights, the similarity of goals in terms of continental security and the almost simultaneous changes of administration, which due to the nature of the one here has facilitated an understanding.

The issue of hemispheric security was the key item on the specifically technical agenda that he took up with the secretary of defense. On this occasion, it was the former commander in chief of the army, the military officer who had spoken with his peers at the Bogota meeting, not the statesmen, who spoke with Weinberger. In their examination of the strategy of the battle against subversion or against international terrorism, as General Haig likes to call it, on which there are both extreme stands and shades of difference, Argentina, as far as we know, turned out to be the country closest to the United States, in particular as regards the "test case" of El Salvador. The conclusion is that a major step has been taken since General Goodpaster came to Buenos Aires. At that time, channels of consultation were established to tackle and resolve problems; from this point on, systems of reciprocal cooperation are in place, a concept that must not be bastardized or confused with docility to the boss.

A convergence of objectives has prevailed, the firm conviction that pockets of instability must urgently be prevented in the Latin American area.

Viola had analyzed the same issues, but on a more conceptual level and through the political prism, with General Haig, whose ideas have been known for quite some time. He put them into practice to the limit of his potential as supreme commander of NATO and has reaffirmed them now as secretary of state, ideas that constitute a strategic approach that encompasses the entire world situation.

The only commitments made were to work for a common goal, with the qualification of sovereign decision-making power, as Viola made clear in connection with the grain embargo. Nevertheless, we can assume that these matters are no strangers to controversy either here or in our country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, published an article, unconnected with Viola's visit, in which the writer takes a harsh look at U.S. foreign policy and focuses his criticisms on the vacillations and frequent White House and State Department denials of various statements made. The journalist recalls that this is exactly what the Republicans reproached Carter and his team for during the election campaign. On the other hand, THE WASHINGTON POST, which has maintained a hard line against the Argentine Government, commented favorably on the prospects that the president-designate's trip has opened up.

The Argentine ambassador to the White House, with whom this correspondent spoke to sound out his opinion of the results, stated: "The Viola-Reagan meeting marks the start of a new bilateral relation that goes beyond resolving the general problems that arose during the Carter administration.

"The current U.S. administration and the government of the Argentine Armed Forces share this goal: rebuilding the strength of the West in the Americas. The two parties are interested in hemispheric security, and hence the need for agreement on a strategy aimed at regaining ground in the continent's trouble spots." Spokesman Dyess referred to this in very specific language: "We are both interested in that security." "Since we accept without question," Dr Aja Espil added, "that there is no chance of an ideological political rapprochement between the Argentine Government and socialist governments, no country could be a more legitimate partner for Reagan than the one that has proven by its actions that it is a barrier to the geographic and political expansionism essayed by Marxist governments."

Thus, Viola's ideas were evaluated on a political and a military level, given his dual status as future president and former commander in chief of the Argentine Army. Viola's trip to Washington was Lieutenant General Videla's last overseas move. The recommencement of the dialog that began with the Goodpaster mission has become a full-fledged understanding. Videla has been able to cushion the firm stand by our country's government vis-a-vis Carter's interventionist policy by optimizing relations with the Reagan administration. The political and strategic common ground between the two governments marks the beginning of the stage when converging interests must be consolidated in the realm of accomplishments.

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C80: 3010

U.S. LIFTING OF GRAIN EMBARGO SEEN AS VINDICATION OF NATION'S POLICY

PY270318 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 25 Apr 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Lifting of Grain Embargo Is an Argentine Success"]

[Text] The lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union is a truly extraordinary political fact, must of all for Argentina.

The measure adopted by the U.S. Government vindicates the Argentine policy of refusing to join the embargo since Argentina was not invited to draw up the sanctions against the Soviet Union, on an equal footing with other Western nations.

This is the essential point which must be understood: at no time did Argentina dispute the need for sanctioning the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan. Argentina expressly and clearly repudiated this invasion. The problem is that above all Argentina is a nation and, therefore, it makes decisions with full autonomy, without passively joining in decisions it does not know about, or has not participated in or helped to make.

Understanding this is understanding the relation existing between Argentina and the West. Our country does not "support" the West nor is it "pro-Western." Nothing like that. Because of its origin, its roots and its destiny, our country is part of the West and it could not be any other way.

Chesterton said that patriotism is more like the relation between a tree and the soil in which its roots are anchored than like an idea or an opinion, because patriotism is not a matter of choice but of belonging.

Something similar can be said of the link between the West and our country. It is not a question of choice, but roots. And because Argentina and the West have the same history and identical conviction, our first obligation, in the face of such a situation, is to side with the West in full and total autonomy.

The facts lead to a simple conclusion: with the modesty imposed by our internal difficulties over the past 40 years, Argentina must believe in itself, in its own strength and in its own personality in the face of any international situation--exactly as it did in the case of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

CSO: 3010/1227

'CLARIN' GLOOMY OVER TRADE WITH USSR

PY240140 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Apr 81 p 14

[Editorial: "The Exports to the USSR"]

[Excerpt] The data that refers to the behavior of our foreign trade during the first 2 months of the year shows that the role of the Soviet Union as the main market for Argentine products is increasing.

It is not just the question of the grains. The USSR is also our main client in the purchase of beef, approximately 50 percent of the total exports; and it has also purchased one-third of the wool that has been placed on the market.

This fact is capable of bringing forth interesting reflections from any amateur observer of historical data. The negotiation of a modest agreement 20 years ago for the sale of grains to China unleashed such a storm that the deal not only did not go through, but institutional stability itself was also threatened.

The evolution experienced to date can only be seen as the confirmation of national maturity and the same must be said of the attitude adopted regarding the grain embargo imposed on Russia by the United States.

Argentines today understand what the developed countries have always known, in other words, that the subject of foreign trade is a matter of national interest and of trade opportunities in which there is no room for ideological and political positions.

This is the positive aspect of the question. Instead, the negative aspect is demonstrated by the fact that the country is heavily dependent on almost only one purchaser where payment capability is concerned, which, considering the problem objectively, has the same type of conditioning role as that played by the United Kingdom in years gone by.

But it has an aggravating aspect. While the volume purchased by the USSR represents a substantial part of our exports, this volume is barely a very reduced percentage of what its population and economy consume.

Thus, there is a situation of weakness that could leave us with very little capability for negotiating if trade relations begin to cool.

It must also be taken into account that the current high level of Russian requirements is due to current problems that must not be mistaken for an expansive and long-lasting current of trade.

As is known, the case of grain is influenced by the U.S. boycott and the possibility of maintaining it, together with the lean results of recent Soviet harvests.

This cannot hide the fact that the Moscow government is making every effort to develop its agricultural and livestock sectors seeking a reasonable level of internal self-sufficiency.

Regarding meat, the Soviet Union is only a sporadic buyer, it only enters the market when there are internal problems of supply or when it wants to stockpile as a safeguard for determined events.

Of course, what has been said does not imply support for a return to the ill-fated framework of trade discrimination that were the fad in other times. In addition, this discrimination at this time would not be viable, taking into account the current great importance of the phenomenon which we are commenting on.

But yes, it is a question of undertaking appropriate efforts to diversify our exports, both in their composition and destination.

CSO: 3010/1227

EQUATORIAL GUINEA VICE PRESIDENT SEEKS CLOSER BONDS

PY212257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM)--Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and state commissar [as received] for foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, stated here today that Argentine technology can greatly help the development of African countries.

Upon his arrival in our country for an official visit, which will end on Thursday, Maye Ela stated: "In fact, Argentina is already a developed country and its technology, science and knowledge can help greatly those countries which have yet to reach your level of development."

Asked about the role which, in his opinion, Argentina should play in the relations with Equatorial Guinea and other African nations, he indicated that "its role is very important, even though I have not had first-hand experience. Just recently a high-ranking Argentine delegation paid a visit to several African countries, among which was mine. Its contacts were positive and constructive with the other African countries and with mine it signed several important accords. I would like to take advantage of this trip to implement these accords if it is at all possible."

He said that in Gabon there is an Argentine ambassador who has asked him to tell the Argentine foreign minister that he is very much interested in presenting his credentials to the government of Equatorial Guinea. [sentence as received]

He concluded by saying that the objective of his mission is to contact Latin American governments thus tightening the bonds between them and Equatorial Guinea.

CSO: 3010/1227

NEWSPAPER OWNERS CONCERNED OVER PRESS FREEDOM

PY271837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Catamarca, 24 Apr (TELAM)--The 55th Assembly of the Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) held for 2 days in this capital, issued a declaration this afternoon in which it draws attention to attacks and intentions to attack the freedom of the press. It also released two resolutions requesting that the state of siege be lifted and asking for a tax exemption on newsprint.

In its declaration ADEPA calls attention to the constant and arbitrary intervention in LA OPINION newspaper of Trenque Lauquen, the attempt to impose prior censorship on the main Merlo newspapers LA SEMANA and EL FORTINERO, police control over press information in Buenos Aires Province, prohibition of the sale and circulation of LA SEMANA magazine in Buenos Aires, and the arbitrary imprisonment of CRONICA newspaper journalists Pastor Domenech and Carlos Hernando.

In another point the declaration adds that the current arbitrary custom tariff policy will not deceive us since our wise constitution prohibits imposition of restrictions and custom tariffs on newspapers threatening their existence, and has established equal guarantees against violations of the law by the government which deprive many press organizations of the possibility of competing, on an equal basis, with the owners of the Papel Prensa Ltd company.

The declaration also states that Article No 212 of the Penal Code and the so-called Security Law No 20840 on the task of informing are still in force as a potential threat against the freedom of the press. Therefore, the ADEPA reiterates its request, based on constitutional principles of irrefutable validity, that those laws be repealed so the guarantees of the constitution may prevail free of limitations.

In two other resolutions, which are attached to the declaration, the ADEPA asks the executive branch to lift the state of siege in view of reiterated statements by high-ranking officials that the armed antisubversive struggle has ended--statements which are endorsed by the peace which prevails in the country--and at the same time requests that Article No 212 of the Penal Code and clause b) of Article No 3 of Law No 20840 be derogated.

The 55th assembly of the ADEPA directors concluded by entrusting to the Education Council the task of continuing to take all actions it may deem necessary with the public administration in order to obtain tax exemption for newsprint imports, thus observing a long-established and honorable Argentine tradition which complies fully with Article No 32 of the constitution.

Tonight the El Sol Newspaper Directorate will give a closing dinner party at the International Sussex Hotel where all the meetings of the ADEPA were held.

CSO: 3010/1227

GOVERNMENT DECREES NEW IDENTITY CARD EFFECTIVE MARCH 1986

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] Justified expectations have been raised by National Executive Branch Decree No 470/81, which regulates Law No 17671 and paves the way for the single national identification card.

A Bit of History

The decree has prompted some degree of surprise. What is really surprising is that it has taken so long to issue one. Law No 17671, entitled "Law of Identification, Registry and Classification of the Nation's Human Resources," was not exactly issued yesterday; rather, it was published in the Official Gazette of 12 March 1968. In other words, 13 years and 10 days have passed since the enactment and publication of the law and the issuance of the decree regulating the specific terms of its enforcement. To a great extent, this delay made this important law inoperative.

Purposes and Methods

The law has a clear-cut purpose: to create a "services" agency that can make available to the various branches of the State, as their needs warrant, a complete, up-to-date inventory of the country's human resources.

If we give some thought to this goal, we will readily see that the law has not assigned an easy task to the National Registry of Persons, which is the agency created for this purpose. In the first place, such an inventory includes the country's entire population, which is constantly changing as a result of births and deaths. Then there is something even more important: each one of these elements is not a barrel of wine or a can of nails, a "thing" in other words. We are talking about nothing more and nothing less than human beings, personalities that evolve, that shape and change their social significance, that develop their characters and potential, in short, living, intelligent beings whose law is "change," a circumstance that must be taken into account in the inventory for it to make sense and be useful.

The World of the Unique

The core of the organizational challenge posed by the registry is that its goal, which is unattainable but necessary as such, is the individual. The

agency will be useful to the extent that it registers each of these individuals and is capable of providing information about them in accordance with requirements. A philosopher would say that the registry must be characterized by its total "nominalism."

Let's take a look at an example. John Doe, No X, is a man or woman, tall or short, is this many years old, has or has not served in the military, is a physician, attorney, engineer, vagrant or an illiterate, is rich or poor, owns or does not own a home, is single or married, in good or poor health...the list of individual characteristics is endless. Even if we include only the major ones, there will still be many of them if we want the registry to accomplish the goals for which it was created.

A Major Challenge

It is not easy to classify this enormous amount of information in a logical manner and to arrange it in such a way as to be useful, in other words, to organize it so that the following questions can be answered in every instance: How many fat people are there in Argentina? How many infants die during their first year of life in Humahuaca? How many people can drive a truck or operate a lathe? The list would be endless here too. This is no easy matter and poses a real data-related challenge to the finest programmer, even with the latest data processing systems.

It is also true, however, that this is a challenge worth facing up to, inasmuch as it entails the creation of an invaluable tool for our nation, not only in connection with government but also for research and the private sector.

The Past

We mentioned above the lengthy period of time that elapsed between the passage of the law and the issuance of the regulations that ultimately make it operative. We should not assume, however, that this has been a totally negative development. The delay has enabled the government to undertake preparatory work the fruits of which we will now be seeing.

Over the last 4 years in particular, the National Registry of Persons has taken shape as a dynamic agency and exerted efforts to train its personnel; thus, it is now in an excellent position to discharge the responsibility assigned it.

During this period it has been able to conduct a sort of major "pilot" survey that will make future efforts easier and, furthermore, enable it to carry them out in accordance with the strictest theoretical standards and the most practical methods, which might have much harder, if not impossible, had this apparently lost time not gone by.

What About My Documentation?

The basic element in this system (and the one linking each resident to the registry) is the National Identity Document (DNI). Up to now, its importance

has not been widely appreciated, and its formats have been debatable. It will now be a laminated card with the individual's photograph affixed to it. The paper itself, as well as the techniques for printing on it, will be the same as for bank notes, to prevent forgeries.

It will be somewhat larger than the current Federal Police identification card and will contain the holder's right thumbprint and signature, as well as basic information about him. The remaining information can be obtained through the individual card number (which will be standardized for all other identification or authorization documents) in the enormous electronic memory banks controlled by computers, which will furnish a quick response to any question regarding the personal data of the card holder.

What About Now?

For now, nothing. Preparatory work will continue for some 15 months so that the changeover in documents is accomplished with as little inconvenience to everyone as possible. The new document will then begin to be handed out to those who must obtain one for the first time or who, for personal reasons, have to turn in their present card. The old cards will then be turned in and exchanged by sectors, so that work does not pile up and so that too great a sacrifice is not imposed on the populace. At the conclusion of this process, March 1986, the DNI will be the only valid identification document in our country and for all purposes.

8743

CSO: 3010

MEAT BOARD OFFICIAL REPORTS ON EGYPT TRIP RESULTS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 Sec 3 p 3

[Text] The president of the National Meat Board, Luis Enrique Garat, stated on arriving from Egypt that Argentina has slowly but surely lost its status as a leading meat exporting country because it has taken the approach of marketing only its surpluses overseas.

Garat signed an agreement here under which Argentina will ship Egypt about 300,000 tons of deboned beef, between 3,000 and 5,000 tons of liver and between 8,000 and 12,000 tons of chopped meat.

Foothold

Garat said at Ezeiza International Airport that we have gained enough experience to realize, as a country, that we have to protect the footholds we have gained on world markets.

Garat pointed out that selling meat overseas depends on these two crucial elements: our total volume of supply this year and the priority attached to exports. "In light of supplies that are certainly not going to be all that large," he asserted, "we will perhaps be faced with the eternal dilemma of exports or consumption."

He also indicated that Argentina has recently made major efforts and regained a major foothold on the Egyptian market, as sales will be about equivalent to their 1979 level.

When asked whether the European Common Market refrained from subsidizing its meat exports, Garat replied that he did not know, saying that "this is what Argentina has done; now let's see if the EEC responds." He added that the contract with Egypt represents about 10 percent of last year's beef exports and emphasized that the sale was made with cost and freight to Alexandria-Port Said. "In other words, this is the first time that we are not providing F.O.B. service, and this also means that the Argentine merchant marine will have the chance to play a real role in expanding exports."

The Meat Board president commented that this agreement complements what Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta said last month at the meetings with the EEC countries, to the effect that Argentina needed to recover the markets from which it had been displaced by the EEC's export subsidies.

The EEC did not make any promises, Garat added, in response to Argentina's complaint, but he recalled that Zorreguieta had stated that Argentina was going to regain footholds on those markets because it had to and that we would monitor what the EEC does as things unfold.

8743

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY242059 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] The Argentine Government is prepared to place on the local market an equivalent of \$5 billion to reactivate the country's economy and to drastically curtail government spending in an effort to counteract the inflationary effects of this measure, according to Economy Ministry spokesman.

The national cabinet, presided over by President Roberto Viola, yesterday discussed the proposed economic measures.

According to the spokesman the government will be able to release up to 20 percent of the holdings of private and official banks on the market and these are estimated to be about five billion dollars.

They confirmed that the debts of business enterprises amount to \$18 billion and stressed that the aim of the government is to reactivate the country's economy and avoid any further inflation.

Each bank would be free to grant loans to its clients, with the sole condition they give preference to productive entities over other concerns.

The refinancing of industrial and agrarian entities would be over four years, with a previous 2 years grace.

Interest rates would be lowered from the current eight percent to four percent per month.

The reduction of public spending, excluding education and health, which would not be pruned, would be 15 percent.

Spokesman also said that foreign debt commitments this year would be over \$14 billion.

These would have to be refinanced as exports are expected to produce \$10 billion while a similar amount is to be spent on imports.

Reserves are now down to \$6 billion.

They said that any refinancing could not be carried out in climate of recession, such as the present one.

But they added that neither could it be done on the basis of another growth of inflation such as had occurred in the past.

The spokesman said that in spite of the recent devaluation of the peso by 30 percent earlier this month, the rate of inflation will be less than 10 percent for April.

With regard to the agreement signed on Wednesday with the Soviet Union for the sale of between 60,000 and 100,000 tons of Argentine beef, the spokesman refused to make any comments, but estimated it would not bring about an increase in domestic meat prices.

CSO: 3020/93

ECONOMY MINISTER OUTLINES SECOND ECONOMIC PACKAGE

PY250106 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text of 24 April message to the nation by Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut delivered from his office in the Economy Ministry in Buenos Aires--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Today on the occasion of launching the second large package of measures, I wish to take the opportunity to try and attempt to explain to you, in the most simple way, the great meaning of the challenge that we are facing as a country and of the overall economic program that we have been gradually releasing since 1 April.

In order to do so I believe that it is necessary to explain the birth of the process that generated the current economic framework. I will try to sum up these points in order to outline the process that was the origin of the current situation.

The first point regards the fact that during recent times the country has registered a very low economic growth with important swings in the income between sectors. In simple terms: When the cake is not large enough, fewer people eat larger portions and inexorably there must be other sectors that eat smaller portions. It is normal that in a situation such as this, those who eat larger portions may even have a guilt complex and those who eat a smaller portion legitimately make their protests heard.

The second point that I wish to stress is the fact that understanding has been achieved regarding the rise of prices through an over-valuation of the exchange rate. This mechanism has basically been the cause of containing prices, but nevertheless it has generated a type of recession in the behavior of the prices of other sectors that produce goods that could be exported or those that produce goods that are in competition with goods that the country can import.

This recession caused by the exchange market that has contained the behavior of prices divided the Argentine economy into two sharply defined areas. Gradualism is the bone of contention between the sectors that manufacture or produce goods that can be traded on the international market, such as the agricultural and industrial sectors, and those of the second sharply defined area, which groups those activities that produce goods or services that cannot be traded on the international market--commerce, personal services, independent operators and the public enterprises, which are a part of this second area.

As a consequence of this recession caused by the exchange market, the first area had a ceiling on its prices much lower than the ceiling on the prices of the second area. We must recall that the prices of the second area are, in many cases, paid by this sector itself through purchases from suppliers or inputs produced by this area. In this case, it is inexorable that the components, the activities that produce goods in this area which can trade them on the international market must necessarily suffer economic problems. Because while they are being strangled through prices and a reduction in tariffs due to the rate of exchange and other measures of a similar nature, their inputs are placing pressure on their costs, reducing profitability.

Thus, as a consequence it is necessary to stress the type of answer that this type of enterprise demands. It increased its financial burden, it overcame low profit levels through an ever-increasing financial debt. But the only aspect to be stressed is that the major increase in the enterprise's financial burden was accompanied at the same time by an interest rate level that in real terms exceeds any possibility of being absorbed by normal profit levels. An example: During 1980 the real interest rate reached a positive rate of 30 percent. And there is no example in the world of an enterprise that can have a profit level of that type and resist interest rates in real terms of the level that has already been mentioned. And if business could not develop in terms of economic profitability under a high financial load with excessive real interest rates, then the financial system also had to suffer in some way from this situation.

The problems of the financial system have not exclusively originated in the above situation. Several other factors have contributed to creating a truly complicated situation in this field. What we must not forget is that the customers, those who make up the portfolio of the financial system--that is, the enterprises--are going through a complicated situation and have been complicating and taking the entire financial system along with them.

For instance, 60 financial enterprises were liquidated last year and the Central Bank had to pay more than 12 billion pesos--at current exchange rates--for the deposits of these enterprises. It has been, of course, difficult for the Central Bank to collect even a small part of the loans and the fixed assets of these enterprises.

The seventh [as heard] point which, in my opinion, is very important, is the fact that an imbalance has developed in the external sector over the years. We inherited a critical situation in April 1976; and the flourishing picture reflected by the Argentine economy by 1978 as a result of the exchange mechanism utilized to fight inflation, that boom has also been increasingly dissipated.

I will give you just a few basic figures. The current accounts of our balance of payments had a surplus which was on the order of \$1.8 billion in 1978. It already had a \$550 million deficit by 1979. The deficit sharply rose in 1980 and amounted to \$4.9 billion. Predictions made early this year indicated that the deficit would almost reach \$6.5 billion this year. Our foreign debt, which amounted to \$12 billion in 1978, rose to \$19 billion in 1979 and to \$27 billion in 1980. The same predictions indicated that our foreign debt may reach approximately \$35 billion by the end of this year.

Our reserves, which in 1979 amounted to \$10.4 billion, dropped to \$7 billion by the end of last year. Why did this change take place in the foreign sector? Because the peso exchange rate was overvaluated, because Argentina had been discouraging exports, encouraging imports and facilitating excessive foreign travels by Argentine tourists and had been discouraging the flow of foreign tourists into Argentina. Since our reserves had markedly dropped, it became necessary to intervene in this matter, a decision we had to make early in our administration.

The last point that should be taken into account in considering the financial situation is the fact that this year's national budget provides for a 2.3 [percent] deficit in the treasury budget in relation to the overall Argentine economy—that is in the GDP. During the first 3 months of the year, this deficit already was on the order of 4.2 percent.

Through the measures we enforced on 1 April we laid the groundwork for allowing the enterprises to make profits but those measures were designed for enterprises which are going through normal situations.

Based on the brief account I just gave you, the overall situation of our enterprises can be seen to not be normal. It is necessary to relieve them of their heavy financial burden. We must reduce the interest rates to normal levels, to rates which would be acceptable to both account holders and borrowers. This is the objective of the measures we are announcing today to the country. They are designed to allow the enterprises to enjoy a normal, stable financial status which may enable them to gain adequate profits. We believe that the first economic package may have already reestablished adequate profit levels in many parts of the country.

The measures which are being announced today and which are closely interrelated are basically earmarked for two sectors: productive sectors and the financial system.

The following is being implemented for the first sector: A loan system designed to extend the terms of operations within the financial system. We must point out that virtually all of the loans granted under the Argentine financial system are for around a 30-day term, which poses the permanent risk to businessmen that a financial institution at any time might decide not to extend the loan. On average, 20 percent of the loan portfolio will be earmarked for the primary and industrial sectors, payable in 4 years, with a 1-year grace period for payment of interests and a 2-year grace period for payment of the first amortization.

Furthermore, in addition to the advantageous length of time for repayment, the interest rate—which has been clearly negative in the past 15 months—is slowly, gradually declining. Today it is already at virtually neutral levels both for holders of savings accounts and borrowers.

Since many significant special projects are financed by the National Development Bank, we have created a special line of rediscounting for this institution, apart from the benefits it will receive through the general system of rediscounting. We will also compensate this institution for the losses it has endured over the

past 15 months by taking money at interest rates higher than those paid by the borrowers.

It has been decided to give stimulus, through a tax limit, to the issuance of bonds. This will be the first grain of sand in support of the private capital market.

Regarding the financial system, and in order to have an idea as to how this rediscount line will be applied and that will take into account the amount of deposits in each institution, I would like to remind you that 87 percent corresponds to the banks, 9 percent to the finance institutions, just over 2 percent to the savings and loans companies and approximately 2 percent to loan associations. With this outlay there are a series of actions to be implemented and which can be divided into general and specific actions.

Regarding the specific measures, they are intended to strengthen the financial system through its capitalization and a return to a normal turnover [desmobilizacion] of its portfolios. It has been decided to apply this, and at the same time be more flexible, to institutions that have had their corrective and normalization plans approved; and they must also contribute with their own capital. This is also valid for official provincial banks, which will thus see their capitalization efforts made easier for them. The strengthening of these institutions through their capitalization will permit improved and larger resources for productive activities. This is in addition to the general rediscount line that has been established. The capitalization of these banks, which have been strongly affected by regional economies, will in turn help to improve these economies in a significant way.

Under a system of subscriptions the provincial banks will also be able to attract bonds from enterprises which they will then place in the private sector with the same tax discount incentives cited previously.

The Central Bank, through its legal framework, will be authorized to call for bids for finance enterprises, even if they are not in reasonable conditions for operating, as though they were operational firms so that through absorption or fusion their legal liquidation can be obtained but, nevertheless, maintaining their capability to operate. They will also be allowed to sell through bids the fixed assets and loan portfolios of the already liquidated firms, with the participation of the finance firms that are operating normally.

It must be made absolutely clear that this series of measures, which I have tried to outline very briefly in this message, are ascribed to a monetary program that is coherent with the tax and exchange rate policies.

The measures that are instrumental to maintaining public expenditure and the public debt within the levels that have had overall approval within the current budget for this fiscal year will be released next week.

It must be emphasized that the monetary aspect of the measures that we have announced today will be compensated by the Central Bank through minimum increases in the amount of money and the issuance of bonds.

Thus, a policy of moderate exchange rate adjustments will be able to be maintained which will prevent undesired effects on the inflation rate, but will allow a real rate of exchange to be maintained without the need of resorting to brusque readjustments of the exchange rate.

The government is doing and will continue to do its part. It has full confidence in the men of the agricultural and livestock sectors who are making every effort to increase the areas that are being sown, to expand the agricultural frontiers and to increase regional activities. The government also believes in the success of the industrial enterprises, which as a whole are another basic support for the growth of our economy. It also believes in the strengthening of the other sectors, those that produce merchandise and services.

With this option, that we are using in order to obtain economic reactivation, we will achieve a strengthening of the employment sources, a real improvement regarding income, the consequent social welfare and the definite defeat of instability and stagnation.

Within a context of economic expansion, with a reduction of tax evasion and public expenditures and the effective application of the principle of nonintervention by the state unless necessary as appropriate instruments for controlling the state deficit, the implicit objective can be visualized in this overall economic program: we want to significantly reduce the weight of the public sector and make the private sector dominant through its dynamic growth.

Ladies and gentlemen: Good night, have a good weekend and I invite you on Monday to work with faith in the country.

CSO: 3010/1227

BRIEFS

MARITIME ISSUES EMPHASIZED--Mendoza, 23 Apr (TELAM)--The problems of the Argentine sea are generally ignored by the majority of the population. There is a need to create maritime awareness. The Argentine sea has several conflicts, perhaps the most important in the country at this time. The Argentine people, however, have a continental mentality. They do not often look toward the sea. These remarks were made by Rear Adm Jorge Alberto Fraga who has been in this province since late yesterday. Fraga, former social welfare minister and current president of the Malvinas Islands and Argentine Southern Lands Institute, will lecture today on the problems of the Argentine sea as part of the course Argentina and the sea. He also referred to the problem of the Malvinas Islands. In answer to a question, he said: I cannot say how the negotiations are going on because this is under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry but from my point of view, England is not putting the necessary emphasis on the negotiations, therefore it has been maintaining the situation practically at a standstill for 14 or 15 years. This proves the great ability of their diplomacy. In conclusion, regarding the Beagle problem, he said: My idea is that the mediation must continue because this is the path chosen by the country, the path chosen by the two countries and offers the possibility of a solution through the pope. [Excerpts] [PY231847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1408 GMT 23 Apr 81]

BALBIN ON ECONOMIC MEASURES--Buenos Aires, 27 Apr (TELAM)--Ricardo Balbin, the Radical Civic Union leader, has expressed support for the economic measures announced by Argentine Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut. He said they rectify the guidelines established by the previous economic policy. In a statement broadcast today by a local Buenos Aires radio, Balbin demanded the reorganization of political parties. He said this is the only way government leaders are able to learn the aspirations of the people. Balbin noted that Sigaut's economic measures revise export, import and regional economic policies. He said that there is renewed interest in agriculture and industry and that there has been a frank discussion of the debts and losses of financial enterprises which were met by the Central Bank. [Excerpt] [PY281554 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 27 Apr 81]

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS--Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--In a communique that has been released by the press office of the Argentine Federal Police, those concerned are reminded of the existence of the ban regarding public meetings. This is due to the announcement that has been made to the effect that on 30 April there will be a demonstration in Plaza de Mayo. The communique states: In view

of the press reports that are announcing a demonstration to be held on 30 April in Plaza de Mayo, the Argentine Federal Police reports that this demonstration has not been authorized and that it must be remembered that there is a ban on public meetings (Art. 3, Law No 20,140). This reminder is made in order to avoid any discomfort that the population might suffer due to actions that public authorities may have to take. [Text] [PY232026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1029 GMT 23 Apr 81]

JOURNALISTS ARRESTED, RELEASED--Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--Police sources have indicated that the foreign correspondents who were arrested in Plaza de Mayo this afternoon have been released. The sources indicated that the correspondents were not carrying appropriate identity papers, in view of which they were taken to the 2d precinct police station where they were identified and then released on instructions of the chief of the Federal Police. The arrests were made during an unauthorized demonstration of the mothers of Plaza de Mayo which the above correspondents had been covering. [Text] [PY232052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 23 Apr 81]

SUBVERSIVES ARRESTED--Cordoba, 16 Apr (NA)--Federal Judge Miguel Angel Puga has ordered the preventive custody and trial of a man and a woman connected to a subversive organization. They had previously been sentenced by a military court. Cristina Irma Guillen de Palazzessi, 35, with a BA in literature, and Nibio Teobaldo Cavigliasso, a 45-year-old machinist, have been charged with possession of arms and munitions of war. Palazzessi has also been charged with second-degree murder. They had been arrested by the military and sentenced to 15 and 8 years' imprisonment, respectively, by the No 3 Council of War. The military court had also sentenced the woman's father, Carlos Federico Guillan, and the man's wife, Stella Maris Palazzessi de Cavigliasso, to 9 years' imprisonment. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1408 GMT 16 Apr 81 PY]

NEW PERONIST GROUP--Santiago del Estero, 19 Apr--A new Peronist faction has appeared in this city under the name of Loyalty. The group, headed by Carlos Fernandez Loza, Aldo Sayago and Luis Sanchez, claims to be the answer to the splinters and squabbles which have been keeping the local Justicialist Movement paralyzed. [Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 4 PY]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY DIRECTOR--Ambassador Enrique Ros, the Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary, swore in today the new director of the Foreign Ministry Antarctic and Malvinas Islands Affairs Department, Ambassador Lucas Blanco. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Apr 81 PY]

MISSING MAN'S BODY RETURNED--(NA)--General Roca, Rio Negro--The body of a young man who died on April 20, 1977 after having been reported missing was returned to his family in December last year and received Christian burial last Saturday in the city of Neuquen, in the first reported case of a missing person's body being returned to the family concerned since the wave of disappearances which began in the mid-70s in Argentina. The return of Roberto Daniel Rigoni's body was learned through a death notice taken out in the local daily RIO NEGRO by his family last Saturday. The death notice said the family had learned of his death on December 22, 1980, but did not specify how his body was returned. A statement by the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights in Neuquen referring to the case did not explain the body's return either. [Text] [PY282142 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Apr 81 p 9]

FLOODS STRIKE SEVERAL PROVINCES--Santa Fe--The province of Santa Fe continues experiencing floods and heavy rains. Over 1,300 persons have been evacuated while sorghum crops are believed to be completely lost. In Cordoba Province the flood situation has not changed lately, over 100 persons had to be evacuated and 200 more are practically isolated. In Santiago del Estero, the rivers Salado and Dulce have left their beds causing new floods. Large portions of farmlands and pastures are covered with water. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 29 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS DECLINE--Buenos Aires, 27 Apr (TELAM)--The Under Secretariat for Mining has reported that Argentine exports of minerals, finished metal products and metals in general amounted to 7,288 tons worth \$6.2 million in January and February this year. This represents a 59.5 percent reduction in quantity and a 48.2 percent reduction in value compared to the same period of 1980. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0155 GMT 28 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/1228

BRIEFS

EXTREMIST INFILTRATION DENOUNCED--Interior Minister Gen Celso Torrelio Villa today announced that the state security forces had discovered that some individuals linked with extremism had tried to enter the country with the purpose of disrupting the order and the calm of the Bolivian people. [Begin Torrelio recording] The Interior Ministry, through its security organizations, has discovered that some extremists have tried to enter national territory with the purpose of instigating an atmosphere of unrest among the population. [end recording] The interior minister indicated that, notwithstanding the activities being carried out by extremism to infiltrate the national territory, they did not achieve their purpose. [Begin Torrelio recording] I wish to let you know that this attempt has failed and that currently calm reigns throughout the country. [end recording] The report regarding the activities of the security organizations in stopping the act of extremism has been submitted to the president and the cabinet, which met for several hours today at Government House. [Text] [PY240225 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Apr 81]

CP SECRETARY GENERAL ARRESTED--Paris, 24 Apr (AFP)--Today the Bolivian National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) announced in Paris that Jorge Kolle, secretary general of the Bolivian Communist Party, was arrested on 11 April in Copacabana (on the Peruvian-Bolivian border). According to CONADE, which is comprised of representatives of leftist opposition to the La Paz regime, Kolle was arrested when he was returning from a tour through Europe and Latin America. During the Bolivian elections in June 1980, the communist leader was elected senator for La Paz by the successful People's Democratic Union (UDP) coalition. According to CONADE, Kolle remains under arrest on the premises of the Department of Political Order in La Paz and he has been tortured to the point that his life is in danger. [Text] [PY241749 Paris AFP in Spanish 1042 GMT 24 Apr 81]

NEW ARMY UNIT CREATED--The population of (Machua) in the Apolo region has publicly expressed gratitude to President Luis Garcia Meza for ordering the creation of the Ninth Army Division in the town of Apolo as a measure providing guarantees for that region. [Excerpt] [PY281540 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 81]

RESUMPTION OF UNION ACTIVITIES--Labor Minister Rolando Canido has stated that the resumption of labor union activities in the country will occur when the government believes that the conditions necessary for this are at hand. The labor

minister also repeated the warning that all former labor union leaders who have been involved in embezzlement of the funds belonging to the workers of the country will be harshly punished. [Excerpts] [PY150247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 81]

CHANGE OF CBF MANAGER--Industry and Commerce Minister Mario Guzman Moreno has sworn in Lt Col (Oscar Guardia Viana) as new manager of the Bolivian Development Corporation [CBF]. His predecessor, Gen (Antonio Ovando Rojas), has been offered the post of Bolivian ambassador to Colombia. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/1229

PMDB LEADER WANTS EXPANDED STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--There will be no limits in the congress to the dialogue between the opposition and the government party. This is the position defended by the new leader of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] in the chamber, Odacir Klein, who won the post early in the year in an internal election, defeating Marcondes Gadelha of Paraiba.

At the age of 37, regarded by government sectors as a radical, Odacir Klein, a native of Getulio Vargas in Rio Grande do Sul, insists that his purpose is "dialogue and defense, radically indeed here, of the conquest of greater space for Brazilian democracy." Ideologically, he prefers "not to label anything or anyone. Individuals in the parties define themselves in practice, by what they do."

Last week he granted O GLOBO an interview.

[Question] Does the new leader of the PMDB in the chamber have a clearly defined style of action as yet?

[Answer] I do not know if it is properly speaking a style of action. I think that a leader is a tool, not the master of the congressional bloc. Therefore, in the exercise of leadership, I will seek to be a spokesman for the majority of the federal deputies in the PMDB. It does not seem to me that leadership has any role other than encouraging the creativity of the deputies, insuring that the potential of the congressional bloc is utilized, and promoting broad internal debate on the position adopted by the party about the most various problems. Therefore I will seek to exercise leadership in the most democratic manner possible. And so instead of imposing appointments, I would like to have the bench suggest names for international representatives or technical commissions. A board of vice-leaders has already been chosen in this way.

[Question] Isn't there a risk of excessive democratization? Were you not given a mandate with your election? Doesn't hearing the views of the congressional bloc on everything delay the adoption of decisions?

[Answer] The congressional bloc will not be consulted for routine matters, normal matters, matters for the resolution of which the leader was given a mandate at the time of his election.

To cite a specific case, the second ballot for the election of the chamber officers, for example.

In the election of officers, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] had proposed that agreement be reestablished and that we vote for their government candidate and they for ours. The majority of our deputies were away and there was no time to hold a bench meeting. However, we had the approval of the congressional bloc to support Djalma, Freitas Nobre and Pais de Andrade. Nothing, with regard to the other candidacies. Thus it seemed unnecessary for me to call a meeting of the congressional bloc, and I left the question open.

[Question] How will the question of electoral reform be handled?

[Answer] We will draft our proposal, as the work not only of the congressional bloc but of a party commission now, at the suggestion of the president of the party. There will be a commission, but there will certainly be a broad discussion by the congressional bloc with the participation of all.

[Question] In the view of the leader of the PMDB, what are the limitations on dialogue with the PDS and the government?

[Answer] There are no limits on the parliamentary level where the PDS is concerned, because on this level there is always a process with stages. For example, the status of foreigners. The dialogue with the minister is a discussion about the acceptance by the opposition of certain changes and noninsistence on others, and it is a critical dialogue. There is a difference between the dialogue we want and the dialogue the government wants.

[Question] What is the difference?

[Answer] We want a dialogue in order to win space. For example, paying a visit to the Ministry of Education to ask for a hearing for the officers of the UNE [National Students Union]. We went to the ministry in an attempt to win space for the struggle of the students to get the UNE legalized, to achieve de facto recognition from the minister. The visit to the ministry meant a step forward in winning space. Now, the kind of dialogue designed only to help the system with its recycling seems to me the kind in which we cannot engage.

[Question] The PT [Labor Party] decided on the executive level to engage in dialogue on concrete matters. The PP [Progressive Party] and the PDT [Democratic Labor Party] have shown a similar willingness. All, however, also want a united policy in terms of the opposition. Doesn't the PMDB fear a certain isolation with its position?

[Answer] It seems that the position of the PMDB, at least in relation to that of the PT, is not very different. We are not refusing to talk, provided the talks lead to agreement leading to the winning of space. A specific example is the case of the Ministry of Education.

[Question] Minister Abi-Ackel has already talked with the opposition about the law governing foreigners. He said that the security law and electoral legislation would be next. These are two specific cases. Will the PMDB stop there or continue?

[Answer] We will see the results of the law on foreigners. Where the electoral legislation is concerned, I have no illusions that the goals of the Palace and ours can find a common denominator. What they want is an electoral reform to guarantee

the victory of the PDS. What we want is democratic electoral legislation. With regard to this legislation, it seems to me that the great debate will take place in the congress, and we cannot accept any conditions, none at all. Nothing which hinders our activity with a view to democratizing electoral legislation. There is a disastrous, antidemocratic law, in hypocritical multiparty form, with subgroups, which is the antithesis of the multiparty system, and provides no freedom for the creation of parties representing all trends of thought. We have the Falcao Law, prohibiting coalitions in proportional elections as well. All of this favors the PDS.

[Question] Wouldn't there be a contradiction in taking the resolution of the executive branch and seeking unlimited discussion of it in the congress?

[Answer] I believe that we should not deal with cases specifically, but generically. Generically, these cases would be all those which contributed to advances and not to retreats owed to the maintenance of the status quo.

[Question] What does the government want with the electoral law--a retreat?

[Answer] Exactly.

[Question] Would discussion of the security law be an advance?

[Answer] With regard to the security law, what is needed is that the government leadership in the chamber be authorized to discuss it--and it seems that the president did authorize this during the course of the week. We cannot establish, the president or the leader of the PMDB or any opposition party going there to the Planalto Palace, cannot establish minor alterations in the security law, preventing the participation of the congress in the discussions. Among other things, because we know that this law involves a problem of concept: what needs to be changed is the concept of national security.

[Question] And how is the dialogue between the PMDB and other opposition parties, such as the PDT, which has already criticized the exclusion imposed by the PMDB, proceeding?

[Answer] The PMDB and more specifically its leadership are in an uncomfortable position, i.e., responsibility for the leadership of the minority conferred upon it by the regulations. The PMDB is a party, and as such, it needs to develop its program. It has a vision which requires joint action, but also seeks its definitive affirmation, with its program and discussion of its proposals. The other opposition parties do not have the responsibility toward the PMDB we have toward them, because of the fact of this minority leadership position.

[Question] What can be done?

[Answer] As a leader, I am going to fight for the elimination of this regulatory form, because I think that each party should speak on its own behalf. And at a time when one of the parties is not "formally" entrusted with the activity of all, it will be easier, because then the responsibility will be shared by all.

[Question] How is the dialogue proceeding today between the PMDB and the other opposition parties?

[Answer] There was the election of officers, now surpassed by new political developments. All of the leaders of the opposition parties went to the Ministry of Education to obtain a hearing for the UNE. Last week the presidents of the opposition parties met with the officers of the UNE, also in an effort to win space. Thus the dialogue is developing and we need to have the sensitivity to note that without joint, coordinated action, mainly in order to deal with casuistry, we will be working toward exactly what the Planalto Palace wants.

[Question] Should the PTB be regarded as an opposition party?

[Answer] Personally, I believe that there should be no exclusion, and it seems to me that the definition of each party as one in the opposition will occur in practice.

[Question] And what about the dialogue with society, already launched by the leader in the senate?

[Answer] First of all, there will be the most perfect dialogue between the leader in the chamber and the leader in the senate. The senate has a smaller number of members, and cannot develop the same activity as the congressional bloc in the chamber will. The work has been divided into 16 groups, which will deal with specific fields such as education, wages, health and others. These groups will take the discussion from the internal congressional sphere, seeking to discuss their subjects with the most varied segments of national society. Thereby we will be promoting discussion with society, learning about its desires and reflecting them there, engaging in joint discussion with the senate congressional bloc and then developing proposals, statements and draft laws, establishing harmony with the senate leadership. What we need is to discuss alternatives with the nation. Therefore, we need to be clearer in publicizing our proposals, as to the fact that they will be feasible and can be applied only if there is a change in the power structure.

[Question] Can you explain this a little more?

[Answer] I have used an image: The opposition cannot be Delfim Netto's assistant manager. We must present proposals and say these proposals are feasible; agrarian reform can be effected thus; banking reform can be effected thus; health can be improved; education can take another path--but all this only if the power structure is changed. Without a change, with a continuation of this political model, our proposals will not be viable, just as the desires of our national society will not be viable, if we are not seeking to increase our awareness.

[Question] Specifically, what will the party commission of the PMDB propose in terms of electoral reform?

[Answer] The commission will examine the proposals being processed initially, seeking forms to speed up those which in fact democratize legislation and presenting those which need to be presented.

[Question] Is there some priority list?

[Answer] An end to subgroups, coalition on all levels, revocation of the Falcao Law, free creation of political parties, direct elections on all levels--in a word, a series of democratizing measures.

[Question] And as to the measures said to be government sponsored, would the PMDB agree with some?

[Answer] No. All are casuistical and are designed to benefit the regime. And the worst thing now, not in electoral terms but in terms of the responsibility of the politicians, of the congress, is the proclaimed extension of terms. I believe that the policy of signing the constitutional proposal to extend terms, in addition to being an immoral act and defending personal interests, would be giving proof of political insensitivity.

[Question] Do you believe, then, that this proposal was inspired by the Planalto Palace?

[Answer] No, I do not say that. I only know that there are already parliamentarians defending this concept. Just as the likes of Anizio de Souza came forward to defend an extension of the terms of office of prefects and aldermen, another could easily appear to defend this proposal, inspired by I do not know whom.

[Question] Has the dialogue of the leader of the PMDB involved the military as well?

[Answer] I have already said that anything which may win space can be the subject of dialogue. And I do not discriminate between those in uniform and those who are not. As I see it, there is a group in power, using the name of the armed forces, the military institution, to remain in power. This group contains civilians and military officers. Thus what can work toward the conquest of space for redemocratization can be the subject of our talks with all sectors. Our interlocutor may wear the cassock, suit and tie, overalls or a uniform.

[Question] And is President Figueiredo included in this dialogue?

[Answer] Since he makes his proposed more open approach conditional upon dialogue with us, while at the same time being concerned about the booing in the congressional galleries, showing that what he wants is the democracy of applause, I think he has already evidenced that he is not the interlocutor who should merit our attention to his appeals.

[Question] Is there no possibility of negotiating with the government of President Figueiredo?

[Answer] We do not exclude it, but currently the positions of the government do not suggest any type of dialogue.

[Question] You are regarded by government sectors as a radical politician, affiliated with the sectors farthest to the left in the party. What is your view?

[Answer] The concept of radicalism is a very subjective one. If radicalism means the return of power to the nation, I am a radical. If it means insistent defense of a solution to impasse along political paths, again I am a radical.

[Question] How would you define yourself?

[Answer] I find all labels very difficult. I read the other day that Cantidio Sampaio is a center leftist. I defend a democratic state, with the broadest participation of the nation in the process of decision, with free trade unions, a free press, free parliament, and broad freedom for the people to organize. While I want this democratic state to control the economy. I defend the actions of a democratic, not authoritarian, state, concerning the economy, because the economy needs to be organized and we cannot allow, solely in the name of free enterprise, the existence of a Jari Project while the Northeast continues to suffer starvation.

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CSO: 3001

MARCHEZAN FORESEES REESTABLISHMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL PREROGATIVES

Brasília CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Interview with Deputy Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, by Dario Macedo, date and place not given]

[Text] The president and the opposition should talk. Figueiredo should present his proposals and the opposition should express its opinions. This is the desire of Deputy Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who is an optimist about the progress of the dialogue which is taking shape this season. In an exclusive interview granted to CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, Marchezan said that the dialogue must continue, because it is a tool for the politician. Rejecting the thesis that the president is isolated, he indicated that he is communicating with the nation and thus merits full credibility. The prerogatives of the congress, he ventured, will be reestablished shortly. Their purpose is to guarantee the parliamentary full exercise of his term, free of pressures. He believes that such aspects as full parliamentary immunity and the elapse of the full time period, although polemic issues, will be at the heart of the matter. He foresees many discussions this year about subjects related to electoral reform; he defends the free use by candidates of radio and television; he feels that President Figueiredo is limiting the radical movements in order to be able to carry out his proposed more open approach; and he repeats what he said two years ago: "Apart from Figueiredo, there is no solution." The president of the Chamber of Deputies believes that the relations between the legislative and executive branches have greatly improved and that politicians of the group have been faithful to the president, supporting his political intentions. He also spoke of his announced candidacy for the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul and said that his commitment as president of the chamber is to the ever further strengthening of the parliamentary institution.

[Question] The discussion about the status of foreigners has led to a resumption of the dialogue between the government and the opposition. This is a proposal which has been discussed by the politicians with applause and criticism, for many believe that the minister of justice's agenda for dialogue should be broader, including within it other subjects of a political and institutional nature and calling upon talks with other social sectors. How do you view the resumption of the dialogue on the existing basis?

[Answer] I view it with enthusiasm and I am ready to help and promote it, to the extent that this is possible and necessary. I believe that dialogue is the working tool of the politician, his weapon. It is the way which he has of learning what other social segments think through the representatives of other factions and parties. Through dialogue, an individual not only becomes aware of the thinking of the other party or parties, but also sets forth his goals, his concepts, his view. And with this exchange of information, it is possible to eliminate many obstacles. It is possible to establish the foundations for understanding, which may occur immediately or a little later on. Dialogue is the means by which politicians achieve their goals in all democratic countries. This resumption of the dialogue is also a strong indication that we are carrying out the practices of true political behavior. As to the complaints that other subjects have not been included in the dialogue, this seems to me a somewhat untimely observation, because the dialogue must begin with some subject, from a point of reference. Later it is continued and expanded, and certainly if what is desired is to discuss all of these aspects of Brazilian morality at once, dialogue could not go forward because of the difficulties we would have in discussing at the same time the status of foreigners, electoral reform, economic and other problems, which obviously require time. It is plain that each such matter demands considerable time. I believe that the resumption of dialogue also means continuity about this and other subjects. It is my hope that this dialogue, with the precautions which are being taken, and with the willingness demonstrated by the parties, will lead to practical and objective solutions.

[Question] You have asserted your firm willingness to struggle for the reestablishment of the congressional prerogatives, a readiness which you evidenced, moreover, when you were a candidate for the presidency of the chamber and when you took office. How are the talks on this subject proceeding?

[Answer] In fact I made a promise. It is a personal commitment to struggle for the prerogatives, because in fact there are some things a deputy needs in order to keep pace with Brazilian reality, in order to participate in the development of the democratic project on which the eminent President Figueiredo has enthusiastically embarked. In fact, in traveling throughout all of Brazil in the course of my campaign, I had an opportunity to discuss the prerogatives and to state some points clearly, among which is the fact that in defending these prerogatives, we are not seeking privileges, but rather better conditions for the fuller and more objective exercise of the mandate we have received from the people. What the parliamentarians are in truth seeking is better conditions under which to carry out their mandates. This means praising, criticizing, differing, proposing. We want the deputies to be free of penalties or pressures, whatever their source. We do not want privileges, obviously. And neither I myself nor any deputy is demanding any sort of privilege. After being elected, I initiated contracts, both formal and informal, with other parliamentarians. I even talked with the president of the Senate, Senator Jarbas Passarinho. We exchanged ideas. I followed the studies and the proposals which had been put forth and I have felt and heard, to my great satisfaction, that the PDS [Social Democratic Party], its congressional bloc and leadership, are also taking the initiative in proposing this project. This is proof that the urgings were not in vain. The land is fertile and during the campaign (as president, I cannot properly put forth any proposal) I said that we would have to find deputies or parties who would take responsibility for and propose alternatives for our drafting of the prerogatives proposal. Therefore, I am very happy to see the attitude of the PDS, and I am certain that the president of the chamber will have a broad area in which to work, to help and to make the prerogatives

a reality. I see that premises and discussions are being developed for making the complete proposal concrete even sooner than was thought, and reestablishing the prerogatives inherent in the exercise of the legislative authority and therefore of the parliamentary mandate.

[Question] Do you recognize that two points in the proposed reestablishment of the prerogatives are obviously polemic, to wit, parliamentary immunity and the full elapse of the term?

[Answer] I believe that these two points are the most polemic. As to the former, it seems clear. Even the authors of the proposal put forth last year reexamined their considerations in this connection and are today, consistent with reality, in favor of the German model, which excepts crimes against honor, slander, defamation and libel, which seems to me a great step. A deputy is a Brazilian citizen, and he must enjoy full immunity in the exercise of his mandate. There is no parliament in the world today which protects the deputy in his private life, which places him above the law or above others, outside the exercise of his duties. In Germany, in the United States, in all the more developed countries, the deputy must answer for and is subject to court action if he violates the laws which should be observed by all citizens. This is what distinguishes the earlier proposal from that being discussed today, and from what the new proposal will be. The rejected project, as a function of the rejection of the substitute last year, a situation was established which was not a prerogative for the deputy, but a hateful and odious privilege which basically the deputies themselves did not want. Now we have already progressed and developed greatly, and I believe that we are close to a general consensus, from what I have been able to gather in the national congress. As to the elapse of the full period, this was a reaction to the exaggerated delays, the continuing and unjustified postponement of the examination of subjects by the parliament in the past. But it was truly a violent, and in fact, excessive remedy. The plan proposed, therefore, may perhaps serve the practical aspect better than the theoretical aspect properly speaking. Let me explain myself: the alternative proposal submitted last year was that the time period would begin not after the 45 days for the discussion of the subject in the congress, but after the 45 days plus X number of consecutive sessions, which might be 6, 8, or 10, in which the proposal was on the agenda. My experience in two years as a leader leads me to believe that if this were adopted, no proposal would ever leave the chamber without having been voted upon, such that the great complaint about the fact that the parliament must vote on the subject would be remedied. Now the executive urges the speedy and urgent solution of all the pressing problems of the country. And the congress demands the right to vote. With 45 days, plus a given number of consecutive sessions, the demands of all would be met. Therefore I believe that this would be an intermediary formula which can and should be discussed, meeting the demands of both sectors rather fully in practice. We would then have a special procedure for important subjects, something which is found in every parliament in the world. A more speedy procedure for matters of interest to the entire collective and demanding rapid decisions by the parliament. On these points too we are rather well along.

Electoral Reform

[Question] And when will the debates on electoral reform begin?

[Answer] My position as president imposes certain restrictions upon me which did not exist when I served as the leader of the government and the congressional bloc. Often it fell to me to initiate the debate on certain matters, to gather the impressions and opinions and thus to establish the thinking about the matter I wanted to sound out. I would say the following: First of all there is a generalized consensus to the effect that the electoral law is not perfect, that it can and should be amended serving to perfect it, in the sense of making the popular thinking more crystal clear. There is a certain consensus, then, along this line. The second aspect, constantly in the thinking of the politicians, is the gradual and increasing withdrawal, as this legislation is perfected, of the influence of economic power, so that the elections can be placed increasingly on the level of the ideas discussed. Certainly, it seems clear that we need to get moving on the law on access to radio and television. We previously had a broad law. With its suppression, the Falcao Law emerged. But with direct gubernatorial elections, the use of the radio and television is inevitable if there is to be a broad discussion among the candidates. This is a factor to be discussed. Later, obviously, there remain for discussion subgroups, reexamination of disqualification, link and proportional district voting, districting--in a word, a range of alternatives for amending the electoral legislation. But these are points on which the parties have established positions. I would say that we are thus at the beginning of the discussion, with the formulation of ideas which will then become proposals. I see that the parties are following the matter with keen interest and the PDS has already established a commission to study all the suggestions. The example of the PDS is indicative, and leads us to conclude that this will be a year of great parliamentary discussions on electoral reform and elections.

[Question] You recently urged greater PDS participation in the government. Will the PDS continue to be a party of the government but not in it?

[Answer] This expression was coined in a Rio Grande do Sul municipality which bears the name Nao Me Toque. I heard it from a political leader, a comrade. Then, as secretary of the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], I had occasion to use it again. I would say the following: I am persuaded that President Figueiredo is more interested than anyone in greater prestige for the politician. And if we analyze the last two years, between the beginning and the end of the period in which I led the bench, I can see a considerable advance. I can even say that government sectors previously resistant to any, I would not say insolence, but dialogue with politicians, are at the end of the two years perfectly in tune with the political class. I would say that there are excellent relations, relations of profound cooperation, with some government sectors, because in the final analysis the politician is interested in the success of the government more than anyone, because it is he who suffers from the errors it commits. Government employees, in the majority of cases, are those who suffer least and those who pay the least for possible mistakes, deceptions or errors. The politician, then, must be motivated by a keen interest in defending his community so that the government will act wisely. He suffers the consequences of the errors of the government in the elections. I also note President Figueiredo's efforts in this connection and also the considerable maturing of the politicians, in the government party, the PDS in particular.

[Question] There is often talk of the possibility of an upset on the path President Figueiredo has outlined for making his process of a more open political approach concrete. What in your view are the forces which might work against the president's project?

[Answer] I believe that along any more open path there will be talks which go more quickly and others more slowly. There will be hindrances. I even believe that history has shown that the life of peoples does not proceed in a straight line, but is made up of advances and sometimes retreats. In brief, it is an intensive path, one need only look at history. Now, I believe that President Figueiredo and the Brazilian political world have been able in these years to exclude radicalism. And not infrequently there has been evidence, here and elsewhere, of the ability to derive advantage from the difficulty in order to market one's ideas, in order so to speak to propagate one's point of view. But I think we have been very lucky. I cannot be unaware of the conduct of President Figueiredo, who has been able one after the other and repeatedly to avoid the pitfalls, to get around them, to overcome them, to insure that the project follows a sequence. He has also been able to restrain not only those who wanted to derive advantage from his errors to propose their own solutions, but also those who wanted the process to go too far, endangering its implementation. And here once again I see that the president has found in the national congress, in its bloc, especially the PDS benches in the chamber and the Senate, the political support necessary for continuity in the open approach. The political world has not failed the president, it has always given him support, and I want very forcefully to give evidence in favor of the politicians. President Figueiredo has played an irreplaceable role, and I do not believe that anyone could have done it better. I remember now having made a statement: "Apart from Figueiredo, there is no solution," which means that there is no better or equal alternative. Obviously, in making such statements I am not saying that we have already succeeded in resolving all the problems. No, we have covered a long path, but now we must complete it. In the advance of a nation, proposals are never finished and the work is never done. In the overall project of the Brazil we want to build, this is a basic stage, pursued with great tenacity, with much brilliance and with great courage.

[Question] Do you disagree with Senator Tancredo Neves when he says that the president is isolated?

[Answer] Yes, obviously! I have high regard for Senator Tancredo Neves. He is one of the richest, most intelligent, most admirable figures in the Brazilian congress, but I believe that this statement he made was more formal than real. President Figueiredo has achieved one thing which neither the senator nor anyone else can deny, which is communication with the nation, despite the moments of difficulty. Traveling throughout this Brazil, one feels in the people a continuing, permanent hope, and senses President Figueiredo's ever increasing credibility. Now a man who is isolated could not win this credibility. It is because he knows how to communicate. More and more, with his party and with elements in the nation, he has communicated directly or through his ministers. Thus this isolation is not real. And I, who like so many Brazilians, have had the opportunity to be with the president a number of times, have been able to see how closely he is following the development of the political world and the problems in the economic and social world, of the workers, the businessmen, the students. During his discussions he uses a wealth of detail and information surprising to us. It is surprising because each of us has an affiliation with a different region or sector. But it is difficult, very rare, for people to inform the president of something new. Thus he is not an isolated man. On the contrary, he is following the entire Brazilian reality in all sectors through his departments, his ministries, his aides. The truth is that the president cannot formulate a solution to the problems at any given moment or hour. But the isolation of the president of the republic is not a reality. There has been a misinterpretation.

[Question] There is talk again of extending the mandates. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I am truly opposed to extending the mandates. I believe that extension, however great inflation may be, is not a solution. I have a clear position on this matter. Now as to the inconveniences of inflation and the difficulties with our foreign debt, I believe that there is a center point: what would the alternative be for eliminating inflation? Would it be economic stagnation or recession? In such a case, I believe that the effect of a recession would obviously be more pernicious and much more disturbing, more unjust, than the effects of inflation itself. The choice the government is making, rejecting recession, attempting to control inflation without recourse to recession, is a decision which the people should examine, to begin the dialogue. I fear the elections, however great the difficulties may be. I would be fearful if the government measures were inadequate or erroneous, if the government were not sensible, were not skillful. Then indeed what would be judged would be the incapacity of the government to deal with the problem. Thus I see, for example, that one thing is discussed repeatedly and constantly: the economic model. It is said that it must be changed, etc. I believe that there are things in the economic model and things in the government measures which can and should be changed. After all, the government also errs, because it is made up of men. But these people who travel throughout Brazil and use every opportunity to criticize the government and the economic model never made exceptions for the likes of Itaipu, Tucurui, Carajas and so many other projects, or a broad-range policy with immediate social repercussions. Thus it is necessary for the people who criticize to offer alternatives and to say truly if they really would rather Itaipu had not been built when we know it is a necessity for the implementation of the development of the Center-South of the country. Without Itaipu, we would have a tremendous energy crisis. I believe that those who criticize the government have an obligation to offer a viable and global alternative. These questions will be taken up within the congress, on the party level, so that the electors can judge not a part of the problem, but the general conduct of the government.

[Question] There are those who doubt that direct gubernatorial elections will be held in 1982.

[Answer] I believe in them and I think that the candidates should prepare for them. This is a commitment from the government, from the politicians, and I see no reason to expect the contrary. Few political sectors realize the importance direct gubernatorial elections have for the Brazilian political process. This will be a new stage which when achieved will open up new political horizons in the field of negotiation and participation, and I would say even a long advance into the realm of political alternation, because this will be an opportunity for the parties to show their appreciation for the construction of their political project.

Institutional Improvement

[Question] How does Deputy Marchezan feel as president of the chamber?

[Answer] I have great difficulty in being other than the leader, because I like to debate. But while the leader participates intensively, and it is participation from the government point of view, the president of the chamber, although he does not abandon his party, has commitments to the institution. In a way he must always keep

himself in reserve to intervene in the discussion only when necessary. This is a moderating, a conciliatory authority. This is my position. Now do not think that I will neglect the political process, the Brazilian reality. This would mean denying myself. I want to maintain contact, to hear and listen to the political world, so that at any time I can set forth what constitutes the thinking of each sector of the chamber. The president of the chamber must encourage debate among the leaders, the parties and the congressional blocs. This is a role which falls to him and which can be played. Only he must do this at the timely moment. I hope that God and the advice of my friends will aid me so that I can do this at the proper time.

National Unity

[Question] Is there an atmosphere in Brazil propitious for national union rallying around President Figueiredo, or does the path lie, as the opposition claims, through the convocation of a national constituent assembly?

[Answer] I believe that a national constituent assembly is not a priority in the Brazilian political process. The very discussion we are pursuing on prerogatives shows that the parliamentarian is in a position to introduce the necessary constitutional amendments. Very often, the parties which talk so much about a national constituent assembly have failed to make the contribution they could have to eliminating from the constitution aspects which are let us say outdated or represent a vestige of arbitrary power. On the other hand, Brazil is not demanding a national union for the moment, either because the president is threatened or because our institutions are. Brazil is demanding an intensive and sincere dialogue about questions which plague its Brazilian people. If the responsibility falls to the government and its own party, this does not excuse the opposition parties from the need to make their contributions. Nor has there been any lack of repeated statements by the president to the effect that he wants to receive suggestions, whatever the source. Instead of talking of national unity, we need contributions which can lead us to common positions from which to deal with problems. But for this to happen it is necessary for the dialogue which is beginning now to intensify. I do not discredit dialogue.

[Question] Minister Jair Soares has said that he supports your candidacy for the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul. What is the status of your candidacy?

[Answer] My name has been suggested by friends and I have made no decision about the candidacy or candidates in Rio Grande do Sul. I view Minister Jair's statements as most generous. He has said that he is not a candidate, but he is touring Rio Grande do Sul (laughter). Thus everyone thinks that he is more of a candidate than anyone else, do you understand?

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CSO: 3001

EDUCATION MINISTER ASSIGNS DEMOCRATIC VALUES PRIORITY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Mar 81 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Education and Culture Rubem Carlos Ludwig]

[Text] Brasilia--Emphasis on democratic values in the field of education and cultural activities characterizes the policy defined by Minister of Education Rubem Ludwig, who regards the activity of his ministry as an aspect of the process of a more open political approach. Furthermore, he urges the holding of a broad discussion on the national level on the validity of free education in the federal universities, noting that statistical surveys have shown at the majority of these students are in a position to pay. The minister, who has held his post for three months now, expressed his concern with primary and secondary education in view of what he regards as shortcomings in their maintenance by the states and municipalities. Therefore, he assigns priority to this sector and gives assurance that his ministry will devote itself to the search for greater resources to pay for basic education.

[Question] With a budget of 100 billion cruzeiros for this year, what will the Ministry of Education do?

[Answer] The budget being implemented in 1981 was approved by the congress in September of last year. When I took office here, the budget had already been established. It must be realized that we had a budget for the MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) heavily supplemented, in the nation to 1980, which has been doubled in the course of the year. There is a first answer to your question: I want to do what was planned, because the distribution of resources is already being carried out. Obviously, throughout the fiscal period there are course corrections to be made, applications based on new circumstances, and all of this demands contact with the economic and financial areas of the country. It is possible that we will shortly have new supplementary resources. I recognize that the amount allocated to education in the budget is really small. But it will always be small in a country like Brazil, where the requirements in this field are constantly increasing.

[Question] Would there be some criterion for the use of the ministry funds, since more than 60 percent of the total budget has been allocated, for example, to higher education?

[Answer] In my view, yes. This was the picture when I took over. This is the reason we are now planning the 1982 budget. The guidelines for the planning for next year have already been drafted, and we have work groups making a concentrated effort so that we can reorganize the values for 1982.

[Question] Next year's budget will be reorganized, then, when it comes to the allocation of resources for the primary level, which is regarded as a priority?

[Answer] That is what is planned. With priority assigned to primary and preschool education, obviously, there will have to be a counterpart, i.e., greater resources, for this priority.

[Question] What do you mean by priority for primary and secondary education?

[Answer] Priority means that we will in future regard them as being the segment of education of the most concern to the ministry. The responsibility for primary and secondary education is assigned to the states and municipalities by the constitution. We know of their shortcomings in meeting this constitutional obligation, and therefore the MEC is providing supplementary participation. This is the reason for our effort to seek new resources, not only material, but human resources as well.

[Question] How will the MEC work with the states?

[Answer] As we have always worked. There is no difficulty in this area. We are even bringing to the ministry the former secretary of education of Ceara, i.e., a front-line man, who brings with him experience in the primary and secondary level problem, a problem he dealt with for two years.

[Question] The MEC plans to strengthen the regional offices. How will this be done?

[Answer] The regional offices have special functions, clearly defined tasks in all sectors. They are our representatives in the states. Perhaps, then, the meaning of your question is as to how relations will be pursued with the states through the regional representatives. They are pursued through these representatives and also the representatives of the various ministry sectors who, when we need more direct, more immediate technical action, travel to the areas concerned and make contact with all the authorities involved. In this area there is no difficulty. The structure is functioning normally.

[Question] What can the states expect from the MEC?

[Answer] Exactly that which is lacking in order for them to be able to carry out this task successfully.

[Question] What are the other projects, in addition to reorganizing the normal training for teachers in higher, primary and secondary education?

[Answer] The effort is now being focused on a reassessment of the MEC structures. As is known, the president has signed a decree giving the Ministry of Education authority to undertake the changes which are necessary. The purpose is to rationalize, modernize and adapt the body to the implementation of its tasks, making it more flexible, more active and more capable of carrying out its mission.

In addition to this priority project, countless others, in the most widely varied sectors of the MEC's activities, are being drafted. There is no reason to anticipate the definition of any one of them for the time being, among other things because they are still being drafted.

[Question] There has been talk of a change in the goals of the MOBIL (Brazilian University Movement). Is this likely?

[Answer] In one of your earlier questions you spoke of the priority given primary and secondary level education. I did not mention the case of the MOBIL, but as you have raised the issue specifically, I must say that the MOBIL is perhaps one of the most valuable tools available to the Secretariat of Primary and Secondary Level Education for the implementation of its task. Naturally, this will come about through the reorganization and redirecting of its basic goals.

[Question] There are proposals to transfer the MOBIL to the SEPLAN (Planning Secretariat) or the civilian household of the presidency. Will it be disassociated from the MEC?

[Answer] I do not know.

[Question] How many children are the schools failing to serve, and how do you hope to resolve the problem?

[Answer] The figures show about 7 million children of primary school age who are not enrolled. This is a really frightening number. One of the goals is to reduce this negative figure, which in truth is intolerable, as much as possible.

[Question] Does the MEC have a plan for resolving this problem?

[Answer] That is what we are working on. Now in March we are planning for 1982, which gives us sufficient time to achieve some result. I would not say that this deficit could be eliminated in a single stroke. It will have to be eliminated gradually, among other things because the resources, however substantial, would even so be insufficient, not only in terms of material resources, but human resources as well. There is a very serious problem in connection with the training of primary school teachers.

[Question] In addition to offering teachers better wages, what more can MEC do to improve the quality of teaching in the country?

[Answer] I believe that the quality of teaching is basically a problem of human resources, because it is individuals who make all institutions function. The structuring of a teacher training program which upgrades this profession was really the first step. The second would involve the problem of school materials and equipment, and the improvement of training standards for the teachers. There is almost a closed circuit: if the standard is raised, better teachers are obtained, and if there are motivated teachers, there is a contribution to improving the standard. Thus it is this circuit which we are seeking to develop.

[Question] Criticisms of the quality of education in the country are frequent. In what sectors are these shortcomings concentrated?

[Answer] I have already said that this image of poor quality education has unfortunately spread very readily. It is even today a kind of state of mind. I do not however believe that the quality is so bad. I believe that there is a measure of injustice in connection with this problem.

[Question] Where would the fault lie?

[Answer] Well, if we agree that the quality is bad, the fault would lie in the educational structure, the quality of the teachers, the technical and human resources used, as well as curricular problems. And above all, in the lack of dedication on the part of the students and teachers, which is irreplaceable. You can provide the schools with the best material resources, but if the teachers do not provide excellent classes and if the students do not study, the quality will be poor.

[Question] Is there a possibility of regional adaptation of education?

[Answer] This is being sought. This is one of the goals in the improvement of educational quality. One cannot place a child, a student, in a totally unreal world. The child must have been prepared, educated and guided in his apprenticeship on the basis of the reality of which he is a part.

[Question] Attendance at 25 percent of the Brazilian universities is free. This percentage, although low, is very expensive for the government. Is there any proposal to sponsor tuition for higher education in the government universities?

[Answer] This is a problem which merits debate on the national level so that we can gather all impressions with regard to this matter. What seems to have been demonstrated is that we are providing free education to students, the majority of whom, according to the figures available, could pay. Can it be then that we are providing free education to those who can pay, while the private institutions are not serving those who should have free education? The problem merits discussion, careful and thoroughly weighed analysis. The truth is that we are really giving to 25 percent of the students what we should be giving only certain ones. Presuming education requires tuition, the student must have a scholarship or educational credit giving him access to it.

[Question] In what respects does the MEC want to develop the Federal Education Council (CFE)?

[Answer] The term "develop" is perhaps the most accurate, because among other things the CFE is already highly developed. What we want to do is free it from dealing with routine matters which could be analyzed by technical bodies at the MEC. Since it is a normative body par excellence in the superstructure of the Brazilian educational system, the council should, both in the opinion of the council members and my own, concern itself with matters having to do with the formulation of Brazilian educational policy.

[Question] Would it cease to analyze upper course accreditation?

[Answer] Exactly. This is one way of freeing it of a series of routine tasks.

[Question] Who would take over this task?

[Answer] There is a structure at the Ministry of Education which would take charge of this. We are trying to reorganize that structure.

[Question] The cultural field is almost entirely in the hands of the Secretariat of Cultural Affairs, and you have regarded the occupant of this post, Prof Aloisio Magalhaes, as your "minister of culture." Was this a way you found of separating the educational and cultural sectors, or could it be a first step toward the creation of a ministry of culture?

[Answer] It was not a way I found, but a situation I took over. On my second day here at the ministry, the individual occupying that post submitted his definitive resignation, and I had no one to turn to other than Prof Aloisio Magalhaes. He headed the Secretariat of National Assets and was affiliated with the cultural sector. Within this joint study we are pursuing in order to reorganize the structure of the MEC, the SEAC is one of the areas being examined with a view to achieving efficient activity in the cultural sector. The MEC is not a producer of culture, but rather a catalyst and stimulus for it. It is necessary further to make a distinction between culture and erudition. What we are seeking is adaptation of those cultural traits which can be regarded as Brazilian to the Brazilian reality.

[Question] What might be done in the field of sports?

[Answer] Nor does the MEC produce sports. It can encourage, help and establish norms making friendly and effective coexistence possible. Sports, too, constitutes a factor in culture, basic in the integral education and training of that being free of a series of other concerns. Through athletics, it is said, realization as a physical person and even as a feeling individual is achieved.

[Question] How does the MEC plan to encourage the development of new athletes?

[Answer] We are trying to integrate the activities of the Secretariat of Physical Education and Sports with the other secretariats engaging in related activities in the educational sector. We are establishing coordination centers which will undertake the four basic tasks in the activities of the ministry: primary and secondary level education, higher education, national culture and assets, and sports.

[Question] To what extent can the Ministry of Education contribute to the government's policy of a more open approach?

[Answer] I believe that the very activities of the ministry come within this framework of democratic expansion. Its integration in this type of activity the government is pursuing is its best means of participation. In the areas of university education, secondary education, basic education or the cultural activities sector, these democratic values must be stressed.

[Question] On the practical level, what kind of relations has the ministry had with the professional bodies, such as the associations of teachers, students and educational employees?

[Answer] We have maintained contact with the teachers' associations--for many of them are still to be found here--and the students on all our trips throughout Brazil through the rectors. We are establishing this channel, through the rectors and the central students' groups at the executive committees, which seems to be the best, in order that this dialogue can prosper.

[Question] As an active military officer, you have a period of two years in which to serve in this civilian post. This period will come to an end late in 1982. Would you like to continue in the ministry and retire from the military, or return to that career?

[Answer] I believe it is much too soon for an answer. Eighteen months still remain.

[Question] And is citizen Rubem Ludwig happy at the ministry to the point of wanting to leave his military career?

[Answer] Today I feel that I am a citizen assigned a task, perhaps one of the noblest existing in this country: heading the MEC. And naturally, I am concerned with doing the best possible job here.

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CSO: 3001

BOLIVIAN OPPOSITION LEADERS EXPECTED IN MAY

PY271442 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--Bolivian Deputy Guillermo Capobianco confirmed here yesterday that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler will come to Brazil on 13 or 14 May. He also said that Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, president-elect and vice president-elect in the last presidential elections in that country, will also come, as well as Congress President Walter Guevara Arce. All are in exile in South American countries.

They will come to Brasilia to sign a commitment with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] to struggle for the democratic cause in Latin America, as representatives of the Paraguayan opposition did recently.

The contacts to reach a common position between the PMDB and the Bolivian exiles were initiated in January during the last meeting of the Latin American Parliament with the European Parliament. At that time, talks took place between party President Ulysses Guimaraes, Senator Guevara Arce and Deputy Capobianco.

Capobianco, who is in exile in Ecuador, arrived on 5 April in Brasilia where he had another meeting with Guimaraes and other PMDB congressmen and then continued on to Sao Paulo. During the interview Capobianco granted at the time to Brazilian newsmen, he showed optimism regarding the joint action of the opposition parties of his country to bring about the fall of General Garcia Meza's regime.

CSO: 3001/176

BRAZILIAN, ARGENTINE ARMY COMMANDERS HOLD DIFFERENT VIEWS

PY270332 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Rosental C. Alves]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--Despite the atmosphere of cordiality and the cooperation projects already underway between the Brazilian and Argentine armed forces, some divergence in the positions of the two countries regarding questions of "hemispheric security" could be noticed after meetings held in the past 2 days between Brazilian Army Minister Gen Walter Pires and his Argentine counterpart Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

The two countries strongly defended the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. However, the Argentine military, which defeated the Marxist guerrilla war here, feels duty-bound to give "practical assistance" to countries like El Salvador which is confronting a similar problem at this time.

That position of the Argentine Army is diametrically opposed to the stance recently taken by the Brazilian Government which insists on resisting any sort of internationalization of the strife in El Salvador or in any other country of the continent which might become involved in a similar problem.

As he decorated the Brazilian Army minister the night before last, the commander of the Argentine Army and member of the military junta publicly made a virtual invitation for Brazil to adhere to the Argentine position. After stressing the coincidence of principles and viewpoints between the Brazilian and Argentine armies, General Galtieri stated: "The Argentine Army, true interpreter of the sentiments of the people of whom it is part and whom it serves, wants to reiterate its earnest conviction in the cause of the Americas as well as its invariable support for those brothers in the continent who are today under an aggression which is foreign to our common roots."

CSO: 3001/176

NEWSPAPER SAYS UNITED STATES VIOLATES GATT PROVISIONS

PY290343 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Incentive and Reprisal"]

[Excerpts] As expected and as we anticipated in this page, the reinstatement of credit against the finished goods tax [IPI] on Brazilian industrial exports has already elicited reprisals from the United States. In fact, according to information obtained in Washington, the U.S. Government is considering imposing surcharges on several Brazilian products which, taken together, represent a significant amount of our exports--cotton thread, shoes, cast iron, castor bean byproducts and scissors. These surcharges will be even higher than the 15 percent credit against the IPI and can be considered a retaliatory attitude on the part of the U.S. Government.

Such an attitude seems to have been adopted in disregard of provisions of the GATT code on subsidies, which tries to regulate and minimize the establishment of barriers against multilateral trade, import tariffs, quotas and preferential agreements. According to the GATT code, which Brazil and the United States have signed, a country can adopt measures such as the one the U.S. Government is contemplating only after proving, through investigations, that export subsidies are hurting the domestic industry. And as far as we can tell, these investigations have not been made and so we have been summarily penalized without due process and without being given opportunity to defend ourselves.

The U.S. realism in defending its internal market overpowers the 1980's vintage economic rhetoric of President Reagan and it stands in contrast to the free trade ideology of his economic advisers who are always trying to convert the rest of the world to that ideology, especially the countries which are striving to move forward in the process of industrialization.

CSO: 3001/176

NEWSPAPER DEFENDS POLITICAL ROLE OF CHURCH GRASSROOTS GROUPS

PY290224 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial by L.C.B.P.: "Ecclesiastical Base Communities"]

[Text] The Ecclesiastical Base Communities are both a strictly religious organization through which the church reinvigorated its pastoral action in Brazil and a fundamentally political organization of Brazilian workers. The just-ended fourth meeting of Ecclesiastical Base Communities at Itaici clarified very well this dual nature of the Ecclesiastical Base Communities [CEB]. Their religious and their political (but not partisan) nature was reaffirmed and legitimized through the document of Itaici and the bishops who participated in the meeting, such as Dom Valdir Calheiros, Dom Aloisio Lorscheider and Dom Jose Maria Pires.

The role of the CEB's at the religious level is essential. The CEB's come into being in the late 1960's as a response to the religious and sacerdotal crisis that hit the church following the Second Vatican Concilium. Through the CEB's and their leaders--many of them vested with sacramental powers--the church expanded and reinvigorated its religious action.

But at the same time, through the CEB's, the church made its rapprochement with the people, although this time not to help in oppressing the people, in keeping them submissive to feudal and capitalist dominion as it has successively done ever since the Catholic Church became the official religion toward the end of the Roman Empire. The rapprochement this time was meant to protect people from oppression. The church thus adopted the best course for bringing into reality the political revolution through which it itself went after the Concilium. From being an ally of the dominant class, the church returned to its origin, to be in solidarity with the workers. The church made, in its own words, "a preferential option for the poor."

Very well, the best form of option for the poor, for the worker, for the oppressed is to help them in getting politically organized because, after all, it will be up to them to defend themselves and to struggle for a more just society. The church understood this truth.

On the other hand, the CEB's came to fill a vacuum in the organization of workers. The unions or the popular political parties are not enough to fill that vacuum, especially in a country like Brazil in which the unorganized labor market

(independent workers or employees in small enterprises) is very large. In this situation, the organization at the street, neighborhood or community level is a necessity.

The spokesmen for the dominant class are now accusing the church and the CEB's of meddling in politics. They made no accusations when the church defended their interests. But since they feel threatened now (without reason, unless they are determined not to concede anything), these spokesmen are clamoring that the role of the church is an exclusively religious one. They know that this is not true, because the church has always had a political role as well. Religion and politics are inseparable. In general, religions throughout the world have served the dominant class, although they could also serve the oppressed. In Brazil today the church and the CEB's are serving the oppressed.

CSO: 3001/176

EDITORIAL ANALYZES CHURCH LAYMEN'S GROUPS MEETING

PY280252 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Apr 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Echoes From Itaici"]

[Text] Some signs of impassioned and euphoric sentiments can be noticed in the "final communiques" of the fourth inter-ecclesiastical meeting of base communities. According to Dom Aloisio Lorscheider, "a new society is coming into being through the base communities." Dom Jose Maria Pires goes so far as to deplore the emergence of political parties because, in his opinion, the base communities were creating a "popular pressure" leading to results "like those in Poland." In the document drafted by the Itaici meeting one can read that "politics is a great instrument that we have to build a just society as God wants."

There is an explanation for these bursts of rhetoric: Those who attended the Itaici meeting or those who are participating in the base communities movement have been seized by the exhilaration inherent in mass movements. The enthusiasm which can be easily whipped up by great movements is running from the church high-ranking leadership to the small local leaders. The base communities--or the leadership that give them assistance--are correct in saying that they are impervious to the siren's song of political parties: Why would they need political parties if, at the moment, they are wrapped up in their own mystique? The final document of the meeting says: "We should not be afraid of entering politics because, if we do not, we will be trampled and deceived by clever and greedy politicians."

The church has always stressed the responsibility of every Christian in the social environment in which he lives. However, an ecclesiastical party or any organization with objectives similar to those of political parties raises other thoughts.

Viewed in the light of faith, politics and social concerns were never meant to move from hell into purgatory. The "world" is something which has always been treated disparagingly in the gospels--perhaps with reason. The Itaici communique also says that "the people are being crucified by the capitalist system which is the great sinner only seeking profits." Strictly judged in the light of faith, socialism will fare no better because its basic tenet, which is to limit society to economic dimensions, will be, metaphysically speaking, even more sinful than

capitalism with its "lack of principles." In statistics, Christian martyrs are much more numerous in socialist lands.

But in this line of thinking we are departing from the national problem. Despite the boundless optimism of Dom Aloisio Lorscheider, mass movements of religious connotations are not the best soil for growing the tree of democracy. Nor, as the Itaici document supposes they are, are "the political parties which emerge from the people and stand for the interests and the rights of the workers."

Political parties which represent a single social class or creed immediately take on a sectarian tinge and elicit resistance in proportion to their strength. This is the most obvious problem with the Workers Party [PT] for which the base communities harbor sympathy.

But the "spirit of Itaici" is still immersed in the idyllic light of dawn. Through this light, however, enough claws can be seen poised against anybody who does not have the same view. The final communique says: "We find many barriers in our path, even among ourselves within the church." But this does not seem to bother participants at the meeting because their document exhorts "let us proceed with this reform (sic) of the church, as the Concilium and the Medellín and Puebla documents ask us to." In this crusade, where does the Church of Rome stand?

CSO: 3001/176

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES LACK OF ANTI-INFLATIONARY POLICY

PY251221 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "Stones at a Glass House"]

[Text] If the history of nations were as that of human beings and if countries had the end of any mortal, an apt epitaph for Brazil could be this simple and stark phrase: "It died from inflation." The vitality of nations is however different from that of men, and Brazil is an inflationary country in which little is done to arrest inflation but in which everybody cries out against it. Everything said against inflation is right: whether you say that inflation is a "social cancer"--a hackneyed although terribly appropriate phrase--or whether you say, as Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna did, that inflation undermines all the cohesive values of the Brazilian society.

Always deserving of good adjectives because of the catastrophe it causes, inflation is an evil whose causes have never been directly attacked. The branches of inflation are pruned, but its roots remain and the huge tree continues to blossom, practically untouched in this country which has grown used to the harms of inflation. The cohesive values of society are indeed threatened or perhaps even damaged or debased already by inflation. But, although holding in its hands practically all decisionmaking powers in the economic and financial area and being able with the stroke of a pen to change the course of the economy or the channels of investments, the government does not look at Brazilian society as a whole. It limits itself to applying poultices here and there, as patches which when they tear again leave the body more exposed. The result is there to see: businessmen and workers are swept away by the inflationary spiral which inflicts misery on investments and reinvestments, debases capital and impoverishes wage earners.

In this context, is there any use for the industry and commerce minister, who is responsible for the measures to be adopted in the industrial and trade sectors (the most dynamic sectors of society), to express "concern over the indifference" with which most of the people accept an inflation rate of 120 percent? What does he want? Is he insinuating a popular rebellion against inflation? Who else is responsible for the "indifference" which the minister criticizes but the central government which is the formulator of the economic and financial measures which, many of them, have contributed to making the crisis worse?

The minister is not even original if he, with his criticism, refers to the lack of cooperation from society--a lack of cooperation which is real in some sectors--in fighting inflation. Others have said it before, as did the former Sao Paulo Mayor Olavo Setubal who recently recalled that, even when everybody is against inflation, we in fact are helpless whenever inflation beckons us with some deceptive advantage in the context of a distorted view of an obsessive development at any price. The minister calls on everyone to "produce more and to save more," in the belief that thus the crisis will be overcome "without pains." In reality, it is difficult to call on the people to save without divesting themselves of deeply rooted habits, a mentality little inclined to make sacrifices and without instilling in everyone the certainty that this is the right path. It is difficult to make society aware of the fact that it can partly contribute to solving the problem when the government is telling society that the cause of inflation lies abroad.

But these are not the most flagrant contradictions which prevail in Brasilia, as far as inflation is concerned. The industry and commerce minister points out the current salary policy as being inflationary, while the labor minister defends it as noninflationary. Criticisms, however, are limited to reservations and restrictions made by large sectors of society, not offering alternatives to the progressive impoverishment of those who, so far, have been receiving the best salaries, and who, earning more than 15 times the minimum salaries, made up a good percentage of the population who had been the real consumers.

The change in salary policy, condemned by those with good sense alone, had made visible a drop in consumption, in a country with a distorted economy in which consumption of what is produced affects, in noninflationary terms, only a small part of the population. Consumption by the remainder of the population is in itself inflationary or causes an increase in costs and prices, through a generalized system of sales through payments by installments which is not applied only to luxury goods, but reaches the essential daily items such as a pair of shoes or a shirt. Furthermore, the nuclear policy, implemented more to "make policy" (in boldface) than to build a nation or to improve the life style of citizens, increases inflation with its megalomaniacal vision, without worrying about costs, opportunity or convenience. If society is to be blamed, as Minister Camilo Penna desires, what should we say of the government, which gives the bad example?

The government, which criticizes the passive acceptance of inflation, is a government which has in its hands a good part of the power to fight it. A government with steel powers, but with a glass house. Let it solve its domestic contradictions on the causes and effects of inflation and then speak and shout, because he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones at his neighbor.

CSO: 3001/176

BRIEFS

FIGUEIREDO VISIT TO U.S. DENIED--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has said that he knows nothing about a Sao Paulo newspaper's report that President Figueiredo will visit the United States during the second half of this year. He said that President Figueiredo's scheduled trips for this year are: the FRG in May, Peru in July and Mexico in October. Pericas stated that President Figueiredo has been invited to visit the United States. He made it clear, however, that no date has yet been set for the visit and that he did not know whether Carter's invitation had been reiterated by President Reagan. [Text] [PY290322 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 29 Apr 81]

JOURNALISTS PROTEST COLLEAGUES' ARREST--Brasilia, 24 Apr (AFP)--The National Federation of Brazilian Journalists strongly protested today the temporary detention of foreign journalists yesterday in Buenos Aires during a demonstration of the mothers of Plaza de Mayo. The federation addressed a telex message to Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, former Argentine ambassador to Brasilia and former journalist, through the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia. A Brazilian journalist was among the journalists that had been detained and then released after their identities had been verified. According to the federation, this measure places in doubt the Argentine Government's repeated assertions regarding its interest in promoting a political opening and a return to co-existence under a complete democracy. [Text] [PY262237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 24 Apr 81]

BRASILIA GARRISON COMMANDER--Interim Army Minister Ernani Ayrosa da Silva presided over a ceremony today in Brasilia in which Gen Heitor Luiz Gomez de Almeida handed over the Planalto military command and the directorate of the 11th Military Region to Maj Adhemar da Costa Machado. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81 PY]

NEW MILITARY OFFICIAL--Brig Gen Armando Patricio was sworn in yesterday as chief of staff of the 1st Army, replacing Maj Gen Ivan Dentice Linhares, who was appointed director of army mobilization in Brasilia. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 81 p 8 PY]

'WHO'S WHO' AMONG YOUNG ARMY GENERALS ANALYZED

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 19-25 Mar 81 pp 35-39

[Text] The task of leading the country, which the army, along with the other branches of the armed forces, assumed in 1973, resulted in the fact that by virtue of a decision of the president of the republic, a number of higher officers would occupy high government posts. The great majority of them already held the rank of general when they took over their duties or obtained it while exercising their functions.

For the past seven and a half years, we have become acquainted with ministers, undersecretaries, governors, intendents, mayors, board chairmen of national firms and others wearing the army uniform.

Traditionally, governments have entrusted official tasks to civilians, except in certain cases, and the generals carried out their high duties within their institution. Consequently, public opinion had little opportunity to get to know them and identify them with their tasks. The work of government is accompanied, whether those involved like it or not, with inevitable publicity. That is why, in this report, QUE PASA has tried to present the generals now occupying official posts.

Gathering the information was not an easy task. Because of its very mission, the army keeps a tight wrap on much background information about the institution itself and its high command. Because of their military training and traditions, officers are not accustomed to speaking about themselves or about their duties. And yet, it is important to know what path is being followed by the minister-generals, intendent-generals and board chairmen-generals, a path very different from that of their civilian colleagues and sometimes much more difficult. Let us take a look at them.

Final Decision Up to Commander in Chief

One of the first things a cadet hears upon entering Military School is that the career of an officer ends with the rank of colonel. Nevertheless, there is practically no one who does not legitimately aspire to the rank of general. Nor is it easy to reach that level, mainly because the number of generals is very limited in comparison with the number of officers who make colonel.

Military discretion prevented QUE PASA from learning exactly how many generals on active duty there are in the army today. However, we were able to ascertain that there are over 20 with the rank of brigade general and 7 holding that of division general. This does not include the president of the republic, the only person to enjoy the rank of army general by virtue of his position as commander in chief of the armed forces. There are also 3 lieutenant generals (Washington Carrasco, Cesar Benavides and Herman Brady), a rank created a few years ago and granted for the first time to the current minister of defense, Carlos Forestier, now retired.

All of these officers belong to one of the six branches existing within the army: infantry, cavalry, artillery, telecommunications, engineers and the armored division, the newest. In addition, there are the service generals: intendency, materiel, transport, adjutancy, religious services, justice, health, dental service and veterinary medicine.

The number of generals in the army is not determined by law and the creation of new generalships has resulted from the growing needs and requirements of the institution. Up until September 1973, the promotions and retirements of colonels and generals were determined by the Senate based on a report from its Defense Committee, which in turn received proposals from the High Command and the staff.

The Senate generally approved the suggestions it received from the institution and if, for example, it retired six generals, it promoted an equal number. But there were sometimes discrepancies and objections were made to certain names. It could happen that six were retired but only four promoted from the rank of colonel. As a result, the "edition was closed" (to use a military expression) to others trying to climb to higher ranks, to the discomfort of those affected.

Today, it is the commander in chief of the army who decided on the promotion and retirement of generals. Naturally, he is guided by proposals from the staff, which in turn receives a report from the Higher Officers Review Board. Based on information gathered from sources in the institution, the new tasks which the army assumed in 1973 reportedly led the commander in chief and staff to increase the number of generals beyond that of those traditionally appointed, in accordance with vacancies to be filled within the institution itself. The border conflict with Argentina was allegedly another decisive factor in this decision.

That is perhaps the reason for an interesting phenomenon observed in recent years: For the most part, the generals are quite a bit younger than their colleagues of a decade ago. The same thing can be observed among the colonels, majors and captains. With the increase in the number of generals, there were rapid promotions and, to give an example, a major who would once have held that rank for 5 or 6 years, now makes lieutenant colonel in 3.

Three Opportunities

Obviously, achieving the rank of general is not easy. In addition to having both a clean personal and professional record, one has to have passed with very high marks all the courses taken throughout one's career, courses that add up to some 10 years of study. In addition to the required subjects, officers can take electives and one therefore finds generals who are accountants, interpreters or equitation instructors, to give a few examples.

An essential requirement for making the rank is to have attended the War Academy or the Polytechnical Academy. Upon graduation from the former, one obtains the rank of staff officer and the purpose of these years of study is to prepare students to be army leaders. Polytechnical engineers graduate from their respective academy.

Nevertheless, neither of the academies guarantees graduates that simply because they did graduate, they will make the rank of general. There is another series of requirements definitely taken into account by the review boards in proposing candidates for promotion and still others that are considered by the commander in chief, who makes the final decision.

A polytechnical engineer can rise to the rank of brigade general because he has not received the training enabling him to head a division, much less the High Command. Consequently, the number of candidates for admission to the War Academy is much larger -- some 120 annually -- than the number applying for the Polytechnical Academy, about 40.

Whatever the case, every officer has three opportunities to apply for the academies. If he does not make it -- he has to take an admission examination -- he knows that the highest rank he can reach is that of colonel.

Minister-Secretary General of Government

Despite the undeniable importance of the work of many generals in the army, in this report we have mainly tried to present those now holding government posts and among these, the ones promoted in December of last year.

We shall probably omit a few names, unintentionally (there is classified information), but we have especially concentrated on the young generals whose names the public is beginning to learn.

This is the case of Julio Bravo Valdes, minister-secretary general of government, who achieved the rank of brigade general only about 3 months ago, before he had reached the age of 49.

General Bravo, who before he was appointed minister served as undersecretary of war, replaced Gen Sergio Badiola in December. Badiola is now the head of Chile's military mission in Spain. Shortly after he was sworn in as minister, Bravo said that any high officer in the republic is capable of holding public posts. The one he now holds involves, among others, responsibility for coordinating and maintaining the cohesion and unity of civilian volunteer organizations in that ministry (Office of Secretary of Women's Affairs, Office of Secretary of Youth and Office of National Secretary of Trade Unions).

It is also the minister-secretary general of government who, through DINACOS [National Social Communications Directorate], coordinates and regulates relations of the Executive Branch with social communications media.

General Bravo belongs to the engineering branch; he is a staff officer and a professor at the academy. Before becoming undersecretary of war, he was director of

the Army Engineers School, governor of San Antonio and military garrison commander. He is married to Carmen Correa and the father of three daughters: Marta, Patricia and Mercedes.

Man Who Controls Copper

Also in December 1980, a man already known to public opinion reached the rank of brigade general: Gaston Frez Arancibia, president of CODELCO [Copper Corporation] since 1979. This 49-year-old general has been involved in the tasks of government from the very beginning. When the current minister of finance, Sergio de Castro, was minister of economy, the then Colonel Frez was his undersecretary. In 1974, he was appointed vice president of CODELCO, where he remained until he became head of that national enterprise.

From the infantry, he is a staff officer, academy professor, public accountant and an English interpreter. Some of his advisers were once his comrades from the days when he was studying accounting.

The view of those who have worked with him is that he is a military man who can get along with civilians when he has to exchange ideas with specialized professionals. They say that he has mastered the subject matter concerning the enterprise he heads and has taken a clear position on it.

He does not appear to be a man who likes to be in the public eye, or at least this is what emerges from his few appearances before the communications media. Obviously, there have been many more opportunities for such appearances than he has seized.

He has been called a nationalist, although there is disagreement on this point among those who know him. Nevertheless, they say that when the enterprise is spoken of, he does make comments about the importance, in his opinion, of the fact that it is the government which is responsible for extracting and marketing a very large proportion of Chile's basic resource, which large-scale copper mining is.

Sources close to high official circles have even gone further, telling QUE PASA that the article in the new constitution establishing the government's inalienable ownership of all mines is the result of the tenacious efforts of General Frez and other colleagues, who believe that the government must retain control over raw materials and nonrenewable resources.

A number of statements recently made by General Frez to a biweekly periodical were interpreted by another monthly publication as evidence that he is a defender "of the government as an administrator and naturally, of its permanent capacity as owner of the main existing enterprises." The periodical then maintains that Frez used an imperative tone in his statements, which "is not without grounds because his condition as a leader among young army officers is something about which there is no argument."

The comments in the periodical, stating that "General Frez does not conceal his lack of affinity with the economic team," were answered by the secretary general of

CODELCO, Pablo Alvarez, who stated that the president of the enterprise has the confidence of General Pinochet. He then added: "With respect to the other contingent matters published as discrepancies, these can only be attributed to a healthy process of the making of resolutions and a natural exchange of opinions aimed at facilitating decisions finally adopted by the chief of state as the sole head and leader of the process."

Recent Promotions

In December 1980, five colonels were promoted to the rank of brigade general and three brigade generals to that of division general. In addition to Julio Bravo and Gaston Prez, the current minister of economy, Rolando Ramos Munoz, only 47, also achieved the rank of general. He belongs to the artillery. He is a polytechnical engineer and academy professor.

Reluctant to grant interviews to the press, General Ramos replaced Gen Luis Damm as minister-vice president of CORFO [Production Development Corporation] in 1979. In the Cabinet shakeup of December 1980, the president assigned him to the Ministry of Economy. He is the brother of Gen Mario Ramos Munoz, currently director of war materiel.

Rolando Ramos is married and has three children. In 1976, he was general manager of INSA [National Tire Industry] when that enterprise was still under CORFO. At the official opening of the Ninth Regional Fair of Bio-Bio, he delivered a speech outlining the development potential of the Eighth Region. He emphasized that it is indispensable to avoid any kind of discrimination hindering the active participation of the private sector in the country's progress. His words caused some persons to think that he is more in agreement with the current economic scheme than some of his "colleagues."

Also promoted to the rank of general in December were colonels Gabriel Pizarro Seymour and Claudio Lopez Silva. The former belongs to the infantry and is a staff officer. Fifty years old, he is now a member of the National Defense Staff. Pizarro is also a mountaineering instructor and at the time of his promotion was serving as Chile's military attache in Panama.

In December, General Lopez became director of the High National Security Academy, replacing Gen Rigoberto Rubio. Lopez is from the artillery, is a staff officer and academy professor. He is 52 and until his new appointment, was director of army operations.

Intendent of Santiago

Three brigade generals were promoted to the rank of division general at the end of the year. The intendent of Santiago, Carol Urzua Ibanez, specialist in military intelligence, belongs to the engineering branch and is a staff officer. He is 55 and began his work with the government in 1975, when he was promoted to the rank of general and appointed intendent of the 2d Region, in addition to completing military tasks as commander of the 1st Army Division. In 1977, he was named head of Chile's military mission in Washington and in 1978, he returned to take over a number of commands in his institution, which he did until the end of last year when he was appointed intendent of Santiago.

Those who have worked with him define him above all as an outspoken military man, very executivelike and direct, not likely to beat around the bush. When something has to be said, he gets directly to the point. He likes to see the projects he undertakes completed and if he gives an order, he wants concrete results in the time he has allowed. Despite the fact that he is very strict, if his subordinates obey his orders, they have nothing to fear.

Sociable by nature, he likes to associate with lower-ranking officers, in whom he inspires great respect. However, he is reluctant to grant interviews and his dialogs with the press have taken place when he has visited projects or participated in some public event.

This is how we learned what he wanted to achieve as intendent. Speaking with the governors and mayors of Santiago, he outlined the government's objectives and then added: "That is why I require that in the metropolitan region, all governors, mayors and lower officials fulfill their roles with a human, austere, universalist and democratic attitude, but with authority and justice." When he toured a number of communes, he promised the inhabitants to take care of the housing problems affecting some low-income sectors in Santiago, but he added: "However, we shall not accept any kind of pressure. The granting of social housing will be done without conceding unjust privileges."

Days after he was promoted to the rank of division general, Rigoberto Rubio Ramirez was appointed head of Chile's military mission in Washington. He had served only a few days as director of the High National Security Academy. Rubio, who is just 55, belongs to the engineering branch, is an academy professor and among other posts, served as director of the Military School.

Rafael Ortiz Navarro was the third brigade general promoted to division general last year. Among the last appointments made by the commander in chief of the army, he was named director of operations. He is 54 and belongs to the telecommunications branch. He is a staff officer, academy professor and a German interpreter.

Confirmations, Changes and Transfers

An expert paratrooper, interpreter in English, staff officer and academy professor, among other titles, Brig Gen Alejandro Medina Lois is a man already known to the public. From the artillery, he held various military posts until 1978. The following year, after rising to the rank of general, he assumed his first government post: minister-head of the Government Junta Advisory Committee. In the Cabinet shakeup at the end of 1979, President Pinochet named him minister of health and the public became acquainted with his administration and thought through the communications media. He was a clear defender of the joint public and private system in health care. With the Cabinet changes that occurred in December, he left the ministry and became rector of the University of Chile.

Just 50, he is a man young in spirit. He defines himself as an independent, only committed to the army and his uniform. Witny, somewhat sardonic, his sense of humor is not universally popular, and yet, those who know him say that he is nice and has a certain personal magnetism.

Anxious to learn about everything, even if only a little (in addition to his military courses, he studied law, auditing and political science at the university), he also writes poetry. Very athletic, he alternates his paratrooper practice on Saturdays and Sundays with outings on his own motorcycle. In the Ministry of Health, he ordered that his expense fund be used to cover lunch for subordinate personnel working on his floor. He also had a barber shop installed for men because he does not like to see long hair.

Just as in the case of General Frez, those who know his mind well believe that he would not be in complete agreement with the ideas of the current economic team, which reportedly caused him to check the progress of modernization in health, in areas where he deemed more studies and further research indispensable. Despite this fact, no one doubts his loyalty to the president of the republic or his discipline in obeying the orders of his commander in chief. Proof of this would be his administration of the University of Chile to date.

Married, four children, 49 years old, Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot was until December the minister-head of the Government Junta Advisory Committee. Leaving him in that post, the president also named him to be president of CONARA [National Administrative Reform Commission] (replacing Gen Roberto Soto Mackenney, who became intendent of the 8th Region). His mission, as he himself defines it, is to work this year on the proposed merger of both organizations, in order to provide advice to the president on government and administrative reform. General Guillard, who from 1978 to 1979 served as director of the War Academy, belongs to the telecommunications branch and is also a staff officer.

Confirmed as minister of public works, Brig Gen Patricio Torres Rojas defines him as a very serious man but human and conciliating. A staff officer, academy professor and interpreter in English, he belongs to the engineering branch. During his administration, the ministry has suffered criticism and been praised. The criticism stemmed from the poor condition of the roads, an issue that has provided much material for the communications media and those going on vacation.

The praise comes from the enormous task to rebuild La Moneda [Executive Mansion], successfully completed and on time for the president to initiate the transition period there.

Many generals remain and our space is growing short. However, we would like to mention a few more, such as Luis Danus Covian, promoted to the rank of general in 1979 and recently named vice minister of foreign relations. From the artillery, 51 years old, he was deputy director of the Inter-American Defense College and previously vice president of CORFO.

Brig Gen Santiago Sinclair Oyaneder, minister and chief of the presidential staff, from the cavalry, is defined as a very shrewd, diplomatic and gentlemanly individual. A staff officer, academy professor and interpreter in English, he has held government posts since 1979.

Brig Gen Rene Vidal Basauri has just left his post as head of the military mission in Washington to assume that of troop commander of the army. He previously

served as aide-de-camp of the president, head of the Military Club and minister-secretary general of the government,



General Alejandro Medina Lois:



General Carol Urzúa Ibáñez:



General Roberto Guillard Marinot:



General Julio Bravo Valdés:



General Gastón Frez Arancibia:



General Rolando Ramos Muñoz:



General Santiago Sinclair Oyaneder:



General René Vidal Basauri:

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CSO: 3010

ORLANDO MILLAS COMMENTS ON PINOCHET REGIME

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p D-14

[Article by Mario Villegas]

[Excerpt] Orlando Millas, member of the Political Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, was in Caracas until today. He is no more and no less than one of the 12 revolutionary leaders on whose heads Gen Augusto Pinochet has set a juicy price.

Millas, who during the Popular Unity Government occupied the posts of minister of finance and economy in the Cabinet of Salvador Allende, now resides in Rotterdam, where he is in exile, along with his closest relatives. A week ago, he arrived in Caracas to meet with Chilean communists and other democratic sectors from his country residing in Venezuela and in order to make contact with Venezuelan political groups and figures.

The communist leader achieved international notoriety when he became the target of three constitutional accusations made by the National Party, supported by the Christian Democrats, inasmuch as he was first minister of finance and later of economy in Allende's Cabinet. On two of those occasions, he had to be removed from his ministerial posts by parliamentary mandate, despite the full support he received from President Allende, later assassinated. Finally, a month before Pinochet's coup, Orlando Millas was appointed to head a commission of advisers of the Chilean chief of state concerning economic affairs. With the 11 September 1973 coup, he went underground and after the arrest of Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, the party decided that he should go abroad, specifically to Holland, whose government offered him asylum. When Millas was underground, the military junta headed by Augusto Pinochet published advertisements in newspapers throughout Chile offering practically a fortune to anyone who could provide information leading to the capture, dead or alive, of 12 revolutionary leaders, including Orlando Millas.

Pinochet Has Only "Brute Force"

The EL NACIONAL reported asked Orlando Millas to comment upon Pinochet's proclamation as constitutional president of Chile. In principle, the high communist official referred to one fact to which he attributes extraordinary importance:

"First of all, it is a very important fact that the United Nations, by a vote of 99 governments at its recent General Assembly meeting, disqualified Pinochet's plebiscitary farce and declared it null and void."

Thousands will recall that the United Nations was set up at the close of World War II as an antifascist entity "and on the basis of a commitment to seek agreements on international problems based on a common antifascist decision."

"It is a very important fact that for 7 years, the UN General Assembly faced the existence of a regime that is reviving the practices of fascism."

In commenting upon the "self-proclamation" of the current "constitutional president" of Chile, the spokesman for the Chilean Communist Party observed that for the 11 March ceremonies, the military junta ordered that the people place their national flags in streets throughout the country or be fined.

"In Santiago," he said with a broad smile, "nowhere in the city could you see on the average more than one flag every two blocks and there were even large areas in which not even one flag was put out."

He added that the military "staged a showy ceremony in the capital that was a flop and poorly attended: only a little over 3,000 persons out of a population of over 3 million."

"Pinochet's greatest defeat upon assuming office is that he is absolutely incapable of bringing about an opening. On the contrary, he steps up measures of repression, maintaining the state of emergency and now reestablishing the summary war councils with death penalties. This shows that he only has brute force."

Dogmatism Contrary to Marxism

Orlando Millas spoke about statements made by the secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, Carlos Altamirano, which he read in EL NACIONAL on Sunday:

"I was struck by the fact that in referring to the disagreements between the factions of his party, he enumerates a number of proposals that he relates to concepts of the Communist Party of Chile. He says that the proposals are those 'which are opposed to the open and undogmatic way of following Marxism, those opposed to a national, popular conception and those opposed to democratic forms of making and conceiving policy.'"

Millas noted that his party respects all factions in the Chilean Communist Party and said that communists do not get involved in this internal problem of the socialists.

However, "as far as we are concerned, I want to say that we communists view dogmatism as completely removed from Marxism."

He recalled the existence of a book he had written entitled "El Humanismo Científico de los Comunistas" [The Scientific Humanism of Communists], which is a work opposing dogmatism. He also recalled that on previous occasions, communists have

had differences with Altamirano and other socialist leaders "over certain very dogmatic interpretations of Marxism.

"I am pleased that they now hoist banners against dogmatism, which allows us to open up a broad field of agreement."

Concerning the so-called "national and popular conception," Millas said that the Chilean Communist Party is a national party with undeniable deep roots in the people. He cited the names of a number of national communist figures such as Pablo Neruda in literature, Alejandro Pichutz in science, Victor Jara in music and others whose importance transcends partisan divisions.

"In the area of the democratic project, we maintain the need for a very broad, deep and open democratic undertaking in which the values contributed by each one of the country's democratic factions are identified."

Along this line of ideas, Millas mentioned a pamphlet recently written by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, entitled "Our Democratic Project." In it are a number of proposals for a dialog.

He then went on to say that in order to hasten the end of fascism in his country, "it is necessary to arrive at a broad democratic accord, without avoiding any of the basic problems." He said that the experience of what not arriving at an accord means forces Chilean democratic sectors to insist on the search for concertation.

"The truth is that the social base in Chile acts together. In the worker-student movement, in the trade unions and other groups, there is a concertation of all military bases. It is necessary that we also arrive at concrete agreements at the summit of partisan organizations."

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'MENSAJE' URGES REGIME DIALOGUE WITH PEOPLE

Santiago MENSAJE in Spanish Mar-Apr 81 pp 77-79

[Editorial, dated 9 March]

[Text] On 11 March, General Pinochet will take up residence in La Moneda [Executive Mansion] to begin an 8-year term of office, now as constitutional president of Chile. The new constitution, drafted and approved by a plebiscite, will also go into effect, institutionalizing the current regime for a long time to come.

And yet, the solemnity of these acts and the fact that the Church will offer up a public prayer for Chile in the cathedral do not confer greater legitimacy on them because what we have is a decision by the government to institutionalize itself in this and no other way. The plebiscite last year was not surrounded by the conditions that would have bestowed "democratic legitimacy" on the "de facto legitimacy" of the regime. The Catholic Church itself has declared that if the plebiscite did not bring together certain conditions, "no clear conclusions could be drawn from it, nor could a stable institutional order be built upon it" (see MENSAJE, September 1980). Nor did those conditions exist: The significance and legal consequences of either option were not clearly determined; fair information was not provided to the different sectors through the communications media; the freedom and secrecy of voting were not guaranteed; and measures were not taken in order to guarantee complete correctness in the voting process (Episcopal Conference Declaration, August 1980).

The government is therefore following its line, beginning what could be called a "constitutional dictatorship." For a long time to come, all power will continue to be concentrated in the person of the president who, legally and without any control by the citizenry, without elections and without a parliament, will be able to continue governing the country — if it deems fit — under a state of emergency.

This constitutionalization of the authoritarian government, which will now legally have more power than it had before (in many cases, not even the recourse of appeal will exist), will mean a continuing sacrifice of many basic rights of the citizens, faced with a continuing lack of any legal protection. It is a legitimate fear that the serious abuses of power that have been committed and that continue to be committed will continue.

The time chosen to make the road toward this so-called "authoritarian democracy" official seems to have been the right one. Internally, the country is apparently experiencing a certain economic improvement which, although many question it, shows some encouraging signs: The construction of housing is beginning to resume seriously and with more subsidies for the poor. There is a reduction, albeit slow, in unemployment and there is more control of inflation. Externally, different winds blow from the United States and Europe and world financial opinion seems to view this Chilean experiment with increasing sympathy.

Nevertheless, as if the other side of the coin, the institutionalization of the regime is coming about by force. The government has shown no intention whatsoever of entering into a serious dialog with the country. It has gradually imposed its far-reaching transformations without even trying to seek a consensus with those involved, as if it deeply doubted the capacity of most Chileans. A society without participation is being imposed. Furthermore, inasmuch as a great deal remains to be done to meet the basic needs of the population, tension and social pressure grow -- since there are no channels of expression -- and violence is on the rise. The fact that we have lived under a "state of emergency" for seven and a half years clearly shows that this path does not lead to democratic co-existence.

It is not enough for the people to be informed about whatever is decided or to give their opinion on the matter. We all have the right to participate in the destiny of our nation, in the search for the "common good" and no one can condemn the country to live in a state of infancy, socially or politically. "It is inhuman," the Church maintains, "for political authority to be exercised in a totalitarian or dictatorial manner, violating the rights of individuals or social groups" (CS 75).

The lack of participation reduces Chileans to being the objects of a policy from above rather than creative subjects. It is paradoxical that it is in the name of economic freedom that the rest of the freedoms have been restricted for so long: labor, political and cultural freedoms. The enormous concentration of economic power shows, moreover, what happens when the powerful and the weak fight "freely."

These summer months have been like a sample of the new society that is emerging: far-reaching transformations that are decreed without any consultation of those affected and the forceful stifling of expressions of dissent. On the one hand, the university system and the professional schools have been dismantled and on the other hand, there are many arrests -- that never reach the courts -- and dozens of persons banished for 3 months for staging hunger strikes on behalf of the exiles, for gathering together at a house, among dissidents, in order to sing, or simply for being suspected of disturbing the public order. Reports of torture and mistreatment by the security forces continue to stain our coexistence (five bishops decreed *ipso facto* excommunication for those responsible for these practices). One citizen was turned over dead by the CNI [National Information Center] with signs of having been tortured, following his disappearance only days after his residence was raided by security personnel. According to officials, he died in a "confrontation."

There has also been a resurgence of incendiary and terrorist activity, which we unreservedly condemn, whatever its origin or purpose. However, this does not justify the fact that the remedy would be worse than the disease when, for example,

under certain circumstances, legislation provides that even suspects can be tried by military tribunals in wartime. The terrorism of a few authors of violence does not justify wild or immoral repression. Furthermore, it is that same violent society that is imposed which tempts the more politicized to seek, as the only way out, the violent path, thereby continuing the cycle that in the end destroys societies.

At the same time, the citizens, who do not tend toward violence, become indifferent to social or national events, withdrawing into their own problems. Individualism is publicly rewarded and solidarity discouraged, often labeled as "political." This results in the shaping of a society of individuals not interrelated and therefore easily dominated.

Within this context of force -- and silent, international isolation -- the government institutionalizes its authoritarianism.

And yet, it will continue to be the task of everyone not to cease looking for the best paths for our country. Our hope, joined by our prayer, is that the government will exercise extreme caution in using the enormous power it has in its hands, that it will join with everyone in building a more human, safe, participatory, egalitarian and free society. It is also our hope that the opposition will become more rational, viewing the country as it is rather than from a biased angle, and that it will be capable of proposing social and political alternatives to the country that will bring broad sectors together.

A government is bound to watch over the internal and external security of the nation, but this is also the responsibility of all citizens. At the same time, it has the obligation of protecting the fundamental rights of all, even of those who dissent or even commit crimes. Beyond its errors and accomplishments, a government can gradually gain respectability insofar as it safeguards, not only the country's security and economic success, but also the fundamental rights of its citizens. Pope John Paul II used these same words recently in the Philippines: "Any conflict that arises between the requirements of security and the fundamental rights of citizens must be resolved based on the fundamental principle (...) that a social organization exists only to serve man and protect his dignity, and that it cannot claim to serve the common good when human rights are not safeguarded. The people will have faith in the protection of their security and the promotion of their welfare only insofar as they feel truly a part of and backed by their authentic humanity" (17 February).

Neither force nor confrontation will lead us to a more human, developed and peaceful society. Rather, it is our common responsibility that is awakened when we citizens can feel part of an overall undertaking which, in addition to contributing more to national security, interprets the hopes and longings of the great majority of the people.

"In Latin America today, one cannot truly love one's neighbor, and therefore not, without making a personal and even, in many cases, a structural commitment to serve and advance the more deprived and humble human groups and social classes, with all the consequences deriving therefrom in temporal terms." (Puebla, No 327)

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CSO: 3010

CHILEAN CATHOLIC CHURCH REPORTEDLY EXPERIENCING DISSENT

PY242043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Apr (AFP)--It was indicated here today that the Chilean Catholic Church is going through a disruptive moment due to pressures by some conservative sectors on Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez to step down from his post.

They will not frighten me. I will continue fighting, serenely and without violence, for the good of the poorest people in this country, the bishop stated.

The cardinal is 73 years of age, and his critics have been suggesting during the past few days that he will have to resign when he is 75, according to the decree *ecclesiae sanctae* issued in 1966 by Pope Paul VI.

Henriquez has emerged during the past 7 years as a controversial figure confronting the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet, due to his defense of human rights, his support to political prisoners, to the exiles and his objections to the current authoritative system and to the liberal economic model.

But his dissident position was strengthened 2 weeks ago when he clearly defined the current government as a dictatorship, comparing it with the overthrown civilian regime of the late socialist president Salvador Allende (1970-1973).

No one thought that the struggle against a dictatorship, that of the proletariat, would end up with a completely opposite dictatorial regime, the cardinal said to an Italian correspondent.

CSO: 3010/1231

CHILEANS RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT AGAIN DETAINED

PY271456 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Apr (AFP)--Church sources have reported that four young Chileans who were returning from places to which they had been banished for 3 months were detained this morning, along with five other persons, by security forces following a solidarity meeting in which they had participated. The young Chileans, who belong to the Committee for the Return of Exiles, were detained by National Information Center agents when they were returning to their respective homes after having participated in a demonstration on behalf of the banished persons held at a labor union site.

Marisol Ominami, Veronica Concha, Claudio Lopez and Rodolfo Martinez returned on Saturday after 3 months of banishment by the Interior Ministry to remote regions of the country. The sources added that the following persons were arrested with them: Marielis Cavieres, Jaime Rovira, Tania Cantero, Patricio Madera and Frangio Zapata.

Radio Chilena, which belongs to the Archbishopric of Santiago de Chile, also reported that leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission are making contacts trying to find out the whereabouts of these persons.

It was recalled here that during the past 14 months, the Chilean Government has banished 120 persons for violating the current legal dispositions which forbid demonstrations of a political nature.

CSO: 3010/1231

EDITORIAL HAILS STRENGTHENING OF TIES WITH PRC

PY240221 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The Chinese Vice Minister"]

[Text] The visit which the PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin is paying to our country could be viewed as a new step forward in the development of relations between our country and that Asian nation. This is the first time an official with the rank of minister has repaid the visits made to Beijing by numerous Chilean state secretaries and high-ranking diplomats, professionals, university officials and representatives of the private sector.

The political opening experienced by China has led to a growing participation of that country at the international level, not only from the commercial and economic viewpoint, but especially with regard to political contacts and the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations. The active role which the PRC now plays at the international level is being evidenced by its repeated statements regarding the great problems which affect the international community in the current period of crises and tensions.

The visit of the PRC vice minister is significant on two counts, first because it is tied to the improvement of bilateral relations with our country and second because it is a sign of a policy of rapprochement toward Latin America, all of which will probably affect joint actions within the framework of international organizations.

Our relations with the PRC have acquired strength and steadiness as a result of a gradual process of improvement throughout the last few years. Beginning with a significant forward thrust at the commercial level which has followed a very satisfactory development, we have moved toward purely political aspects, a field which is full of possibilities for understanding. These possibilities will turn into reality as the two countries encounter opportunities, such as the one we now have, to exchange viewpoints regarding common problems with which they have to deal within the framework of international politics. In this regard Mr Zhang Wenjin's visit and the recent presentation of credentials of Ambassador Tang Haiguang, are a significant contribution to the bilateral understanding of the two nations.

The range of Latin American countries included in the tour of the PRC vice minister is no less significant. It encompasses Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela among others, and this is bound to help further rapprochement between the PRC and Latin America as a whole.

The Law of the Sea negotiations, the proposals regarding international economic problems and the sustained defense of world peace by means of common opposition to hegemonic attitudes are, among others, examples of the broad field in which our two countries can carry out effective joint action. The friendship between Chile and the PRC, which will be strengthened by Mr Zhang Wenjin's visit, is a firm foundation for the understanding between the two continents which must face the future together.

CSO: 3010/1231

EXTREMIST KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

Incident Described

PY231908 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] An extremist was killed today in a clash between extremists and police registered at post 16.5 on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. According to a police officer the extremist was carrying an identification card issued to 29-year-old (Luis Alberto Cortes Rojas).

According to the same source the clash was registered at 0905 after a carabineros car intercepted four suspects who were riding in a taxi with license tags Providencia KB799 at the intersection of Bernardo O'Higgins and 8th Avenues. Suddenly the extremists started shooting at the carabineros and immediately fled toward the western sector of 8th Avenue. (Luis Alberto Cortes Rojas) died from the injuries he received during the clash while the other three persons fled in the taxi. The taxi, however, was later found abandoned at the intersection of (Yilko) and 1st Streets in the San Miguel community.

It was reported that the dead extremist was carrying a (?Yama) 38-caliber pistol and a grenade that was later detonated by security officials. The body had a bullet wound in the upper left portion of the head. After the proper medical examinations were performed the body was taken to the morgue. It is possible that the dead extremist was carrying false identity papers. At any rate all this will be cleared up in a few hours after the carabineros homicide brigade carries out the proper investigations.

It was reported, moreover, that CNI [National Information Center] officials are questioning two suspects who were arrested on (Pedro Alarcon) Avenue--near where the shooting took place--as they were fleeing from carabineros.

Meanwhile carabineros continue carrying out dragnet operations throughout Santiago, particularly in the southeastern sector of the city where the extremists may have sought refuge. The combined efforts of the carabineros, investigations and security forces are being aided by helicopters from the carabineros helicopter department.

Last-minute reports state that the dead extremist has been identified as 30-year-old (Victor Mellado). It was also learned that security forces are carrying out several raids in those neighborhoods where the extremists may be hiding.

Extremist Committed Suicide

PY241844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] It was learned that the extremist killed yesterday in the clash on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue committed suicide. Reliable sources from the police investigations department have also reported that the real identity of the dead extremist is (Juan Enrique Trujillo Lucero), 26 years old, born in July 1954 with residence in (Manuel Rodriguez) in Pudahuel. He had first been identified as 29-year-old (Luis Alberto Cortes Rojas).

According to police sources the extremist--seeing himself surrounded by carabineros--shot himself in the head with a 38-caliber (?Yama) pistol that was found in his hand. Medical experts established this after finding gunpowder in his hand and on his temple.

Although there is still no official information, reliable sources reported that the extremist was a leader of the armed branch of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

Police and security forces, moreover, continue the proper investigations to find the other members of the group involved in the clash at post 16.5 on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue.

CSO: 3010/1231

BRIEFS

YOUTH LEADERS ARRESTED--Santiago, Chile, 24 Apr (AFP)--The police reported here today that the leader of the opposition Democratic Youth Movement of Chile, Miguel Salazar, remains in detention and he is also at the disposal of the Interior Ministry. Salazar was arrested yesterday when he was leaving the offices of a Santiago newspaper, where he handed in a note that states that his organization supports Cardinal Raul Silva Henríquez. The cardinal has been the target of various attacks by conservative Catholic sectors during the past few days. The youth leader, according to reports, is lodged in a carabineros (militarized police) precinct, while within the next 5 days the government decides whether to release him or apply some form of punishment. The movement headed by Salazar groups young people with Christian Democrat leanings. Another of its leaders, Juan Bravo Melendez, was also detained during Thursday's incident. The attacks against Cardinal Silva Henríquez, published in the Santiago press, had their origin in the prelate's statements in which he criticized the Chilean authoritarian political system and the liberal economic program. [Text] [PY262255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 24 Apr 81]

EL TENIENTE MINE STRIKE--Rancagua, Chile, 28 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The labor leaders of the El Teniente state copper mine renewed the dialogue today with the management with the intention of seeking a solution to the strike that has been affecting this mining complex for 7 days. The miners are demanding an improvement in their salaries. After several hours of talks between a labor delegation and management representatives, the top leader of the complex's labor force, Guillermo Medina, asserted that the dialogue was positive, because the executives permitted an opening. Medina said that the chairman of the negotiating committee and general administrative manager, Pedro Bolt, would answer the demands made by the workers within the next few hours. The labor leaders said that the strike has caused losses amounting to \$10.5 million. The strike has developed in complete calm up to the present time and the workers have only carried out meetings at their headquarters. [Excerpts] [PY290218 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2250 GMT 28 Apr 81]

SWEDISH EMBASSY ASYLUM SOUGHT--Santiago, Chile, 28 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The police have reported that two people sought asylum today in the Swedish Embassy in this capital. Carabineros (militarized police) stated to the press that they are a couple named Wladimir Giuseppe Valdivia and Gloria Palma Carrasco. There is no other known data about them. The embassy refused to confirm or deny the rumor, while Foreign Ministry spokesmen said that they had no knowledge of the incident. [Text] [PY290037 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2113 GMT 28 Apr 81]

CANDIDATES INTENSIFY CAMPAIGNING FOR PARTY NOMINATIONS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 6-A

[Article by Roman Medina B.]

[Text] The Liberal presidential hopefuls will be intensifying their campaigns over the next few days in search of their party's nomination.

Dr Virgilio Barco plans to go to Quindio next week and in the meantime will keep up his contacts with leaders of the country's capital city.

Senator Augusto Espinosa Valderrama will put forward his ideas at a meeting with private sector and labor leaders next Thursday at the Tequendama Hotel in Bogota.

Senator Alberto Santofimio Botero will also be making political contacts in the capital and then heading for Cordoba and later Medellin over the weekend.

Presidential hopeful Barco Vargas is scheduled to travel to the department of Quindio next Friday, 6 March, and will attend several ceremonies programmed by the Junior Chamber there.

The main function will take place in the municipality of Quimbaya, where he will preside at a public demonstration in Cathedral Square organized by Congressman Samuel Grisales and scheduled for 1100 hours on Sunday the 8th.

He will later maintain extensive contacts with Quindio leaders and lawmakers.

For his part, presidential hopeful Augusto Espinosa, who formally kicked off his campaign in Bogota last Sunday with a mass rally in the 20 de Julio Theater, will present his economic policies this Thursday the 26th to production associations and labor unions.

The function is scheduled to begin at 2000 hours in the Esmeralda Room of the Tequendama Hotel, and the candidate will be speaking on the topic "Groundwork for the Study of a Liberal Ideology."

The Center of Liberal Studies is in charge of organizing the talk. The center is run by former Minister Maria Helena de Crovo, who explained that this is an

attempt "to present to the country and, in particular, to the private sector, the ideas of Liberal Party presidential aspirants with regard to the application of our party's policies concerning the management of the State and the organization of society over the next 4 years."

She added that this includes a presidential candidate's judgment of what strategy the party ought to pursue with regard to economic, political and social development and, in particular, with regard to the "institutionalization of Colombia's democratic frame of mind."

Meanwhile, Tolima presidential hopeful Senator Alberto Santofimio Botero will devote this weekend to intensifying his political contacts with Bogota and Cundinamarca leaders and lawmakers. Cundinamarca deputies, councilmen and leaders will meet today, Tuesday, at the national headquarters to appoint the organizing committee of the department's Santofimio Liberal assembly, which will take place in April.

He will be making a swing through the department of Cordoba on 27 and 28 February. On Monday the 2nd he will attend a working breakfast with Monteria leaders and will then head for Medellin, where he has been invited to a luncheon programmed by the newspaper EL COLOMBIANO. He will be in Medellin until the 3rd and return to Bogota on Wednesday the 4th.

That Wednesday he will initiate a series of lectures by various presidential aspirants that has been programmed by Los Andes University. He will be discussing "The Prospects for Political Parties." His talk is scheduled for 1200 hours at the university. That night he will attend a cocktail party that the Association of Engineers is offering in his honor and on Friday, 6 March, he will be meeting with grass roots leaders of Bogota's Zone 18.

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CSO: 3010

CABINET CRISIS RESOLVED, SIX NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Article by EL TIEMPO staff writer Gabriel Gutierrez]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala yesterday appointed six new ministers, three Liberals and three Conservatives, thus resolving his cabinet crisis. In addition, he transferred Gabriel Melo Guevara from the Communications to the Development Ministry.

The following are the seven changes, as EL TIEMPO reported yesterday:

Minister of foreign relations, Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Liberal from Cauca, replacing Diego Uribe Vargas, Liberal from Cundinamarca.

Minister of agriculture, Luis Fernando Londono Capurro, Liberal from Valle, replacing Gustavo Dajer Chadid, Liberal from Sucre.

Minister of communications, Antonio Abello Roca, Liberal from Atlantico, replacing Gabriel Melo Guevara, Alvarist from Cundanimarca.

Minister of education, Carlos Alban Holguin, Ospino-Pastranist from Valle, replacing Guillermo Angulo Gomez, a member of the same faction, from Tolima.

Minister of mines and energy, Carlos Rodado Noriega, Ospino-Pastranist from Atlantico, replacing Humberto Avila Mora, a member of the same faction, from Boyaca.

Minister of labor, Maristella Sanin de Aldana, Independent Conservative from Antioquia, replacing Laura Ochoa de Ardila, Ospino-Pastranist Conservative from Valle.

Minister of development, Gabriel Melo Guevara, Alvarist from Cundinamarca, replacing Andres Restrepo Londono, Liberal from Antioquia.

The following six ministers were confirmed in their posts:

German Zea Hernandez, Liberal from Bogota, in the Government Ministry.

Eduardo Wiesner Duran, Liberal from Bogota, in Finance.

Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar, Liberal from Tolima, in Public Health.

Enrique Vargas Ramirez, Liberal from Norte de Santander, in Public Works.

Felio Andrade Manrique, Alvarist Conservative from Huila, in Justice.

Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, general, from Bogota, in Defense.

The new cabinet (three-fifths of its members are new) reflects exactly the same political breakdown by parties and factions: seven Liberals, five Conservatives (two Ospino-Pastranists, two Alvarists and one Independent) and a military officer. The list of governorships (the changes will be made public today) will also show the same political party breakdown as before: 13 Liberals and 9 Conservatives (4 Ospino-Pastranists, 4 Alvarists and 1 Independent).

Five Interim Heads

The new cabinet (whose makeup became known that morning) was officially announced by President Turbay at 1730 hours in the presidential palace after the signing of a major declaration with Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. Turbay made the announcement in the company of Government Minister German Zea.

Immediately after reading the decree, President Turbay swore in jointly the five officials who will be in charge until the new ministers take office, most likely next week.

Temporarily in charge will be Julio Londono Paredes in Foreign Relations; Carlos Ossa Escobar in Agriculture; Hernando Medellin Forero in Mines and Energy; Ramses Hakim (director of ICFES [Colombian Institute for Promotion of Higher Education]) in Education, and Dario Restrepo Villa in Economic Development. The outgoing ministers of foreign relations, Diego Uribe; mines, Humberto Avila Mora, and development, Andres Restrepo Londono, attended the brief ceremony.

Thus, the resignations of Ministers Diego Uribe, Humberto Avila, Andres Restrepo, Guillermo Angulo Gomez and Gustavo Dajer were formalized just before the deadline marking their political ineligibility. The deadline for eligibility is, in fact, midnight tonight, Friday. Labor Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila will remain at her post until her successor, Maristella Sanin de Aldana, takes over. Dr Gabriel Melo will remain in Communications until he moves over to the Development Ministry.

The new ministers said yesterday that they hope to meet with President Turbay Ayala to set a date for their swearing in and to spell out the program that they will be pursuing in their respective posts.

The appointment of a new secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic was also disclosed yesterday evening. Dr Manuel Urueta Ayala will be replacing Gustavo Humberto Rodriguez.

During the meeting at the palace EL TIEMPO asked Diego Uribe Vargas about the Venezuelan president's announcement that he would not sign a hypothetical agreement with Colombia. His reply was: "I'm not going to talk about that because I'm no longer the minister and I don't want to interfere with my successor's moves. Colonel Londono would be able to tell you something." When Londono was asked about this, he replied: "No...Dr Uribe is the minister."

Surprise Choices and Acceptances

The appointments of the new ministers were the topic of much commentary in political circles as the special sessions of Congress drew to a close.

In the judgment of some observers, there were some big surprises, which, however, had been anticipated: Carlos Lemos Simmonds in Foreign Relations and Maristella Sanin de Aldana in Labor. Lemos looked like a candidate for the Communications Ministry post, while Abelardo Forero Benavides and Edmundo Lopez Gomez were leading candidates for foreign minister. The appointment of Antonio Abello Roca as communications minister came as a "half-surprise."

The selection of Maristella de Aldana was indeed a surprise because she is a young professional who is neither a politician nor a member of Conservative factions. In point of fact, she conditioned her acceptance on the "assent" of Drs Misael Pastrana and Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, the leaders of the two opposing factions.

It was learned yesterday that after her public statement the youthful labor ministry secured the aforementioned "assent" of Pastrana and Gomez and, therefore, accepted.

All of the new ministers accepted their posts and are now preparing to be sworn in by President Turbay Ayala.

Melo and the Shuffle

Melo Cueva's transfer from Communications to Development was also much commented, because he had said that he was going to resign and go into politics in Cundinamarca and most likely head up an Alvarist Conservative slate of senatorial candidates.

There has been something of a rivalry, however, between Melo and the outgoing governor of Cundinamarca, Miguel Santamaria, another Alvarist who is looking to the Senate. It was learned that Dr Alvaro Gomez Hurtado decided to ask Melo not to resign and instead accept the Development post, which is one of the most important in the economic sphere.

The Alvarist faction "came out ahead," according to commentary in political circles, because it has moved into the Economic Development Ministry. There has thus been a political shuffle between Communications and Development, as there was some months ago between Finance and Labor.

The appointment of an Alvarist Conservative to the Development Ministry inevitably entailed the "sacrifice" of Andres Restrepo Londono, the highest-ranking minister in Turbay's cabinet.

A 'Polytechnic' Cabinet

There are some odd cases in this "polytechnic" cabinet (as President Turbay Ayala called it), which have to do with the question of eligibility.

The outgoing ministers are leaving their posts so as not to lose their eligibility to run for Congress in 1982, while some of the incoming ministers are now ineligible.

This is the case with Carlos Alban Holguin, who has a Senate seat representing Cundinamarca; Carlos Lemos Simmonds, who has been representing Cundinamarca in the Senate; Antonio Abello Roca, who is Senator Emilio Lebolo's alternate (representing Espriella) and who surely is looking to run in '82; and Luis Fernando Londono, who represents Valle in the House. Gabriel Melo Guevara is also now ineligible. Carlos Rodado and Maristella de Aldana are the only ones not actively involved in politics.

The Coast and Valle

The Atlantic Coast and the Cauca Valley are now well represented on the new roster of ministers, having increased their "input."

Valle (the Cauca Valley), which previously held no ministry (Laura Ochoa temporarily) now has two: Education with Alban Holguin, and Agriculture with Londono Capurro. Alban is from the valley but was elected to the Senate from Bogota-Cundinamarca.

The coast, which only had the Agriculture Ministry, now has two also: Communications with Abello Roca, and Mines and Energy with Rodado Noriega.

Antioquia used to have the Development Ministry and now holds the Labor Ministry.

Cauca, which was not represented at all in the cabinet, now has Carlos Lemos in Foreign Relations, one of the leading ministries. Lemos has been elected to Congress several times from Bogota.

Tolima, which previously had the Health and Education ministries, is now left with only the former.

Boyaca no longer has cabinet representation, as Mines and Energy has been shifted to the coast.

Bogota and Cundinamarca keep the ministries of Government, Development, Finance and Defense, and eastern Colombia still has Public Works.

Who's Who

Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, the former secretary general of the Presidency, is one of the foremost Liberal leaders of the Turbay faction, and he served as governor of Cauca under Lopez Michelsen's administration. Lemos has been engaged in politics in Bogota and has been elected several times to the Senate and House. He presently holds a Senate seat and has been involved in the editorial office of the magazine CONSIGNA, where he replaced Jorge Mario Eastman when he took over as ambassador to Washington. He has written the column "Entre la Romana y el Pasaje" in EL ESPACIO for many years. His wife is Maria Victoria de Lemos, the head of public relations for SOFASA.

Agriculture Minister Luis Fernando Londono was deputy minister in the same branch at the start of the Turbay Aya's administration and was then named governor of Valle, replacing Jaime Arizabaleta. Londono is a congressman and one of the owners of the Cali paper EL PUEBLO, which was a staunch supporter of Dr Turbay Ayala's candidacy. Londono Capurro is considered a Lopez Liberal. He is married to Ana Maria de Londono.

Communications Minister Antonio Abello Roca is the Senate alternate for Emilio Lebolo from Espriella and previously represented his department, Atlantico, in the House. He served as governor of Atlantico during the Pastrana administration, and his sister, Sarita Abello, is the widow of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. Abello Roca is a journalist and writes regularly in DIARIO DEL CARIBE of Barranquilla.

Carlos Alban Holguin, the new education minister, was mayor of Bogota under Pastrana Borrero and in 1978 was elected to the Senate, representing the capital, as an Ospino-Pastranist.

Carlos Rodado Noriega, a native of Sabanalarga, Atlantico, has been the general manager of the Colombian Electrical Power Institute (ICEL) for several years. The 37-year old civil engineer is married to Elizabeth Grijalba de Rodado; they have two children.

Gabriel Melo Guevara, the development minister, is widely known. Before entering the Turbay administration as communications minister, he was assistant editor of EL SIGLO. He is one of the leading spokesmen of the Alvarist faction. He is the only unmarried minister.

Maristella Sanin de Aldana, labor minister, is a young professional who manages the La Previsora Insurance Company, a post to which she was named by Rodrigo Marin Bernal. She is the daughter of the well-known writer Jaime Sanin Echeverry. She is an attorney (Javeriana), is 34 years old and is married to Eduardo Aldana, an attorney and economist.

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CSO: 3010

CONGRESSMEN DENOUNCE CORRUPTION IN SENATE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 2-A

[Article by Fabio Castro]

[Text] The Senate was shaken yesterday by fresh claims of administrative and labor corruption, and the assertion was again made that a sort of gang is developing there that breaks the law and prevents investigations.

The claims were made at a press conference by Liberal Senators Enrique Pardo Parra and Jorge Valencia Jaramillo, who pointed out that the irregularities are so commonplace that they are a peril to the body.

Pardo Parra said that his claim that there is a gang in the Senate is based on the manner in which abuses and wrongdoings have been committed, adding that some groups, which he did not specify, were violating the law.

"Groups, not individuals, are involved. A sort of gang has taken shape, and it has already extended its tentacles to private organizations and persons outside Congress," he said.

Pardo Parra and Valencia Jaramillo said they were bewildered and worried about the administrative and labor situation in the Senate, noting that the reports of Senate President Jose Ignacio Diaz-Granados are not too clear.

They expressed concern and disappointment that the debate was not held on Tuesday at which the general comptroller of the republic, Anibal Martinez Zuleta, was supposed to explain how his agency monitors the activities of the Senate.

They explained that the Senate's officers, headed by Jose Ignacio Diaz-Granados, violated the constitution because they allowed it to hold a session with just two senators present.

Pardo Parra said that he felt that they wanted to see to it that the comptroller's explanations were not heard and therefore decided to call the roll ahead of schedule and adjourn the session right away.

Then, based on reports from President Diaz-Granados, the two senators claimed that there were no checkups on the assets, staff, purchases and expenses under the Senate budget.

They mentioned, as an example, that the Senate paid out 80 million pesos that it had owed since 1972 to several suppliers, then asking the questions: To whom and for what? In contrast, Senate employees are not paid on time.

They pointed out that the comptroller's office ought to know the answers to these questions, which they hoped would be forthcoming.

Pardo Parra said that there was no reason for authorizing a greater amount of withholding at the source than certified.

Where does all the money go that the Senate claims not to have deducted from both employees and senators? he asked.

Valencia Jaramillo said that the comptroller's office ought to clarify how many employees the Senate has, inasmuch as its president has been unable to do so.

In this regard, he mentioned that some people contend that there are 968 employees, while in his report Diaz-Granados indicates that under Law 52 of 1978 there are 567 regular employees and 401 who have not been placed. Others contend that there are more than 1,200 employees.

Pardo Parra mentioned the existence of a "rigmarole" for determining the amount of Senate employee social assistance payouts and said that on orders from Hector Echeverri Correa, the 50 percent ceiling on increases was violated.

He said that Echeverri Correa personally revoked Law 52 of 1978 or at least ignored it, thus paving the way for the serious problems that have now cropped up with the increases, many of which exceed 75 percent of what senators get.

They noted that only when the new penal code took effect did the comptroller's office decide not to pay out the amounts above the ceiling. They indicated, however, that in response to a "follow-up" request by the Senate, authorization was given to pay out the January wages and bonuses even though this violated the law.

Pardo Parra acknowledged that the law was being broken, saying that the Senate officers ought to request that criminal investigations be undertaken. He added that even though they have the documents, they have not acted.

Valencia Jaramillo mentioned the so-called "featherbedders" (corbatas) and noted that each senator is entitled under the law to two personal aides. He went on to say, however, that many lawmakers have other employees appointed on their recommendation.

He also said that there are others who have not been appointed but who collect monthly pay.

The two senators branded as irregular the procedure that workers have to follow to collect their social assistance benefits, saying that they have to go through Agustin Gomez Torres, a private attorney.

"We feel it is irregular that in order to receive their bonuses and wages employees have to go through a person outside the Senate who charges them a high percentage of what they receive for their labor," they said.

According to Pardo Parra, attorney Gomez Torres is currently processing 782 claims against the nation by employees of the upper house. Another attorney by the name of Castilla Varilla is handling 134 claims.

They pointed out that thus around 1,000 claims by current Senate employees are being processed at the moment.

Pardo Parra brought out a circular signed by Mrs Myrian Durango from the Registry and Control Office informing employees that in order to receive their benefits they must first present a voucher, signed by attorney Gomez Torres, indicating how much they have been paid.

Contracts

Valencia Jaramillo then took out the annexes that the president of the Senate had provided the legislators and said that in the case of payments to suppliers, for example, it was very difficult to tell the categories of and reasons for such outlays.

He observed, nevertheless, that the documents contained irregular transactions, such as the one involving Manuel Serra, to whom five contracts were paid out on the same day, 15 July 1980, for close to a million pesos.

He said that Luis M. Vargas appears on page 11 of Annex No 1 next to three payments of 199,786, 104,233 and 107,400 pesos and that on page 12 of the same document his name appears again next to the same payments.

"In other words, he was paid twice," the senator noted. He then brought up the case of Senate journalist Silvio Posada, who is listed as a supplier to whom 68,500 pesos have been paid out. Posada, who was present at the press conference, explained in passing that he was not a supplier and that the money was for his seniority and specialist [tecnica] bonus.

Pardo Parra said that no one knows how many cars that Senate has but that according to the report, there seem to be 20 of them. He added that 3,303,515 pesos were spent for their upkeep.

With regard to the Senate's inventory of assets, they said that it was estimated at 7,929,923 pesos last January. "This amount struck us as quite low, because the 1980 and 1981 budgets for the purchase of equipment total 55 million pesos each," they observed.

Valencia Jaramillo and Pardo Parra voiced their fears about the senator who might be selected as Senate president next July, adding that in order to iron out the irregularities the lawmakers ought to be thinking of an honest, business-like individual who is not engaged in patronage practices.

They also proposed putting the administration of the Senate outside the influence of its officers to prevent these scandals from continuing.

'FOREIGN GUERRILLA' INVASION DETAILED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 May 81 pp 1-A, 2-B

[Article by EL TIEMPO staff writer Hector Rodriguez Villa]

[Text] The government and military authorities have begun a broad offensive against what they termed "an invasion of Colombia by foreign terrorists" and announced that the commander of the Fourth Front of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] was killed during fighting with the army yesterday in Santander.

In the opinion of the military, several of the six guerrillas who died on Sunday in fighting with the army in the southwestern section of Narino were foreigners who apparently entered the country over the Ecuadorean border. This conjecture has not been confirmed, however, and there was no mention of what group they belonged to.

Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes told EL TIEMPO that the situation caused by the subversive organizations is delicate, noting that the army needed the cooperation of law-abiding people to halt their activities and prevent them from achieving their objectives.

"The invasion of Colombia by foreign terrorists means that subversion is getting to an advanced stage," the general commented. He said that among the weapons confiscated from the guerrillas there were cartridges for R-15 rifles, a firearm that the Colombian Army does not possess and that is used by the U.S. military.

The Confrontation

According to the report that the army furnished to EL TIEMPO, at 1830 hours on Sunday there was a prolonged confrontation between 10 men and troops from the Cabal group, which is quartered in Ipiales. It took place at Honda, Pisbe and Restrepo in La Espriella, southwest of Narino, near the Mira and Mataje rivers, a short distance from the border with Ecuador. Five men and one woman were killed. They were wearing military outfits and had been seen for the last several days by local peasant farmers. The other four fled. According to the military, the groups consists of some 40 or 50 subversives.

The unknown guerrillas left the following weaponry behind: 6 G-3 rifles, 5 anti-personnel mines, several explosive devices with special mechanisms that are



Fighting took place last Sunday between the Mira and Mataje rivers, along the border with Ecuador, between military units and unidentified individuals, apparently foreigners who belong to a new guerrilla movement. Six people were killed during the shootout, including one woman. Powerful weapons were confiscated.

Key:

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Mira River
3. Mataje River
4. Border

buried just below the surface, especially in areas through which troops pass, and that explode when stepped on, 42 sticks of TNT, 6 flares, 448 R-15 rifle cartridges, 554 G-3 rifle cartridges, 19 G-3 rifle magazines, camping equipment, articles of clothing, drugs and provisions.

All of these items as well as the bodies were taken to the military base to establish their provenance and to identify the dead. Yesterday, several fingerprint experts arrived from Bogota, and in the next few hours we will know for certain whether the slain individuals are Colombian or not. It has already been established, however, that they were not residents of the region.

Death of 'Robledo'

Army Commander Gen Landazabal Reyes confirmed that according to the news reports received yesterday, the commander of the communist group FARC was slain during a shootout near the municipality of Bolivar after the subversives attacked the town of El Penon in Santander.

The guerrillas battled police, looted stores and then fled into the mountains.

The army began pursuing the guerrillas and caught up to them several minutes later. A few other subversives were killed during the shootout, but no Armed Forces troops.

EL TIEMPO's correspondent in Santander, Jairo Saravia Hernandez, reported that four policemen were wounded and lost their official service guns. There were some 20 assailants, led by a youth about 19 years old who gathered some frightened peasants together in the park and began delivering a tirade against the government. The rebels took with them close to a half million pesos in merchandise and drugs. The guerrillas remained for about an hour in the district, which is south of Bolivar in Santander.

The army commander said that the events of the last few days are forcing people to take cognizance of the delicate situation that we are in, and he added that a great many weapons have been seized in the last 2 weeks, especially during operations undertaken along the northern coast of the country. He indicated that many of the weapons are not used by the army and he made the point that during the operation last Saturday at the San Francisco checkpoint in the Puerto Asis district, along the road from Pasto to Mocoa, the army came across bazookas, the weapon used to kill the former president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza, in Paraguay. Also found were rocket launchers that could easily be used from the Monserrate hills to hit an army or police barracks.

The general also called on the mass media to support the government in its struggle against subversion, pointing out that the populace is in a gloomy state of mind and that public morale is being eroded. He indicated that the names of individuals who furnish the army with information would be kept completely confidential.

The Cauca Valley Situation

The general noted that the situation in the Cauca Valley, where violence has flared up again, is extremely serious and announced that he would be visiting Cali to meet with the authorities.

He said that although the initial indications are that common criminals are at work, subversives are probably also operating there. "We have to battle them all alike, and the people can rest assured that we are going to restore the peace," Landazabal Reyes asserted.

Expanding on his views about the current situation in the country, the army commander said that the subversives are now resorting to a new way of obtaining money to finance their activities: holding up wealthy persons in their homes and stealing their jewels and cash.

He said that such incidents have already taken place in Bogota, adding that the subversives are no longer engaged in kidnaping because of the problems it entails.

"They have a lot of money and are prepared to continue the war no matter what the consequences," the general noted.

He indicated that this is a prolonged war in which innocent people are getting killed. We have now verified, he pointed out, that they are bringing in arms through our borders with neighboring countries. He mentioned that various weapons have been confiscated along the border with Ecuador, in Uraba, along the border with Panama and in the Guainia, along the border with Brazil.

The powerful weapons confiscated on Saturday were headed for the Caqueta, where the M-19 and the FARC have been operating for months, and it was thus essential to set up Operations Command No 12 there, Gen Landazabal Reyes pointed out.

'The Livestock Protection'

The authorities are also worried about reports from ranchers that the guerrillas are forcing them, under threat of death, to hand over a specific amount of money every month. This situation has gotten worse in the Middle Magdalena and in Uraba, where several ranch owners have been murdered for refusing to ante up what is known as the "livestock protection" [vacuna ganadera]. The subversives use this money to buy weapons overseas, as several of them who have been arrested have confessed.

Furthermore, in many departments they have forced parents to hand over their children so that they can receive guerrilla training at special schools. All classes have been infiltrated, the reports say, and there have been incidents in Bogota in which subversives hold up city buses, launch into tirades against the government and then flee.

Meanwhile, security agencies are still searching for several kidnaped ranch owners in various regions of the country.

In Caqueta, complete mystery still surrounds the kidnaping of Cenon Buitrago Gamez, who was apparently captured by FARC guerrillas.

Buitrago disappeared from his "Potreritos" estate, located near the Solano district 120 kilometers from Florencia.

In Bogota, Martin Ceballos Melendez, the son of Liberal Congressman Jaime Ceballos Pinedo, is still missing. The 20-year old was kidnaped by six persons armed with submachine guns.

In Carare, Jeronimo Posada and Miguel Antonio Perdomo are being held hostage, and several million pesos are being demanded for their release.

Ranchers Hugo Berrio, Oscar Vargas and Augusto Correa are being held by guerrillas between Antioquia and Cordoba.

Separately, the authorities have begun an intensive search for the superior command of the M-19 Movement in Medellin. EL TIEMPO's correspondent in the capital of Antioquia, Gustavo Ramirez, reported that a man who identified himself as Jaime Bateman Cayon called the paper EL MUNDO and claimed that the guerrillas were in the city. The subversives, including Carlos Toledo Plata, are reportedly organizing activities to mark another anniversary of the 19 April Movement.

Defense Ministry Comments

The minister of national defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, has stated that "the country must consciously reject the subversive movements," adding that "we must be certain to defend our republican institutions."

The minister made these remarks at the close of a cabinet meeting in Narino Palace. Referring to a shipment of smuggled weapons that the Armed Forces intercepted a few hours before Father Chester Allen Bitterman was murdered, he said that "the murder of Bitterman and the seizure of the weapons are suspicious coincidences."

He mentioned that the authorities do not yet know where the arms came from and that six subversives were killed during the raids by the army. When asked whether there were indications that guerrilla activity is flaring up again in Colombia, he replied: "It's not that it's flaring up again; it's just being reorganized."

He stated that "the country must consciously reject the subversive movements," adding: "Those of us who believe in democracy and republican institutions must clearly realize that it is up to all of us who benefit from the system, not just the government, to defend them."

He said that he was not aware of any groups that have asked for the amnesty that the government has granted, emphasizing that "we should wait until the chief of state signs the law in question."

Head of DAS [Administrative Department of Security]

The national director of the DAS, Manuel Guillermo Silva Gonzalez, expressed agreement with the National Defense Ministry's statements to the effect that the subversives in Colombia were receiving overseas aid, adding that he hoped that positive results would be achieved from the investigations into the death of Chester Allen Bitterman.

The national director stated that several days ago the DAS had established that the guerrilla movements were receiving aid from some country, but he noted that there has been no concrete evidence so far, although the investigation is continuing.

He complained about the populace's lack of support for the authorities and called on Colombians to cooperate in the struggle against organized crime.

He said that the group called Immediate Reactions, which was recently set up by the DAS, has yielded excellent results. Several antisocial elements have been captured, and some stolen goods, including cars, have been recovered. He asked citizens to get in touch with the group as soon as they become aware that a crime has been committed, adding that it would surely try to help them.

Zea Remarks

Government Minister German Zea hernandez reaffirmed the government's intention of lifting martial law and indicated that the National Security Council might be summoned to meet.

The minister made these remarks yesterday as he was leaving the cabinet and CONPES [National Economic and Social Policy Council] meeting.

"The situation is delicate," he asserted, "but in any case these developments are no serious threat to our institutions. The country is under control.

"The government's forces and the forces of law and order are maintaining a situation that does not really pose any danger. All of this causes very serious upheavals that we have to put an end to."

He said that we should be thankful that the Armed Forces succeeded in confiscating the arsenal in Narino.

As to the link between these developments and the recent passage of the amnesty law, the minister said: "The thing about the amnesty is that they have to know how to make use of it. Congress just recently passed it. I think that it has to sink in and that the people who have taken up arms have to realize its scope. We cannot say that the government's bid for peace has failed because of the murder of Bitterman or the inflow of weapons. We'll keep on struggling in this direction."

He reaffirmed that the government's goals are "to consolidate peace and to stabilize constitutional normalcy by lifting martial law."

Weapons Seized

The army confiscated another major arsenal yesterday from the drug smuggling gangs operating along the country's northern coast.

The Defense Ministry said that at Bahia Honda the authorities confiscated 2 R-15 rifles, a point 30 rifle, three 16-gage shotguns, 7 M-1 carbines, a San Cristobal carbine, four 22-caliber carbines, 2 Magnum revolvers, three 32-long revolvers, two 22-long revolvers, 9 point 30 rifle magazines, 2 R-15 rifle magazines, 2 carbine magazines, 336 M-1 carbine cartridges, 1,324 R-15 rifle cartridges, 75 point 30 rifle cartridges, 18 Magnum revolver cartridges, 32 G-3 rifle cartridges, 45 cartridges for point 30 caliber weapons, 200 meters of bomb wiring and a stick of dynamite.

In Codazzi, two 9-millimeter pistols, a Colt-45, [number missing] 38-long revolvers, two 32-long revolvers and a 16-gage shotgun were confiscated.

Operations carried out at Los Nogales and Barrancas on the Atlantic coast led to the seizure of 2 M-1 carbines, a 3.57-caliber revolver, a 38-caliber revolver, 3 M-12 carbine magazines, 3 M-1 carbine magazines, a carbine bolt, 8 cartridges for a 38-long caliber revolver, 113 cartridges for point 30 caliber weapons, 5 cartridges for 12-caliber weapons, 11 cartridges for R-15 firearms and a 12-gage shotgun.

There were no arrests during these operations.

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MILITARY DOCTRINE RELATING TO WAR, PEACE DISCUSSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Mar 81 pp 38-41

[Article by Major Jose Antonio Alonso Monterrey, professor at the General Maximo Gomez FAR Academy]

[Text] One of the cardinal questions in the modern era is the problem of war and peace. Mankind today finds itself faced with a global alternative, which objectively affects the future and the destinies of all nations, peoples and states. Either the indispensable conditions for the progress of each people in an environment of peace will be assured, or a generalized world conflict will be launched, capable of destroying the great conquests and achievements of human civilization.

A forceful political and ideological struggle between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces, between the socialist ideology and the bourgeois ideology, is developing around the problem of world peace. This has an explanation from the class point of view. Each state, as a representative and defender of the interests of a given social class, adopts a certain position toward the problem of war and peace in drafting its military policy and doctrines.

Imperialism, the main cause of the delicate and complex international situation, is seeking to show that war is the most effective means of providing a solution to the major problems of the contemporary epoch. The imperialist doctrine is in essence warlike. The ideas of eliminating the socialist system and disrupting and crushing the world revolutionary movement by means of the force of arms, and achieving world domination and hegemony are reflected in the U.S. military doctrine.

The new Republican administration in the United States, the faithful servant of the interests of the U.S. monopolies, and in particular the military-industrial complex, proposes to carry out a warmongering, bellicose and interventionist policy. The increase in the war potential, the approach to and strengthening of political-military alliances with reactionary regimes, the expansion of military bases and the head-long armaments race are facts which bear out the true strategic goals of this doctrine.

In contrast to this, the countries of the socialist community, reflecting the aspirations and desires of hundreds of millions of human beings, are struggling for a just, universal and true peace. The resolution on international policy says: "The second congress regards the battle for peace as one of its essential goals," and it goes on to stress: "Faced with the resurgence of the warmongering, black-mailing and interventionist policy of the imperialists and reactionaries, our party accords primary importance to the efforts to strengthen the struggle energetically,

so that the broadest possible world front of all the defenders of peace and peaceful coexistence can develop and act. This vital and priority task will continue in the future to receive our most active contributions."¹

Thus the policy and the doctrine of socialism, unlike those of imperialism, are a policy and doctrine of peace. Socialism does not need war to develop, but imperialism does. In response to the military policy and doctrine of the imperialists, essentially aggressive and reactionary, socialism drafts its military policy and doctrine on scientific bases.

II

The "military doctrine" concept is of great methodological importance to military theory and practice. From the political and technical-military points of view, it is necessary to understand the foundations and the main issues in the doctrine of our socialist state, and its radical difference from that of the imperialist states.

The military policy and concepts of the state in question are merged in the military doctrine of any nation. Our party analyzes the defense of the country integrally, in its full complexity and diversity. It believes "that the defense of the country is not an exclusively military phenomenon, but is above all a complex of measures of a political and economic nature, designed to create the conditions necessary to face up to all the dangers and to win victory." Increasing production with a view to providing the country with everything necessary and accumulating a reserve of food-stuffs, fuels and raw materials is of vital importance among these measures. Producing and saving makes us stronger and creates conditions for greater security. Producing more now enables us better to deal, if the need should arise, with the stages in production, which are inevitably limited as a result of aggression. It enables us to live up to the slogan which would be the basic task of all the institutions of the country and all Cubans in the event of aggression: production for defense and work for victory.²

Military doctrine has a class nature. It corresponds directly to the interests and objectives of the dominant economic class, that which holds political power. The type of state determines the type of military doctrine and its characteristics.

The socioeconomic, political, historic and geographic peculiarities of the country, the advances in socialist military art, as well as the essence and nature of the foreign and domestic policy of the communist party, are reflected in the military doctrine of our state. Throughout the revolutionary process, it has been enriched by new elements, consistent with the requirements of the contemporary battle and the overall concept of the country's defensive system.

"Our military doctrine, which was drafted during years of intensive labor," the first secretary of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba], Comrade Fidel Castro, explained, "corresponds to the requirements of modern combat, to the probable nature of the actions of the enemy, and to the characteristics of the theater of operations, and the organic structure of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the conduct of our whole defensive system are adapted to it."³

The regular units of the FAR and their reserves constitute the basic nucleus of the defense potential of the country, and the Territorial Troop Militias are the necessary and indispensable complements to this system. All of these elements, interrelated among themselves, guarantee the defense of the socialist fatherland on the basis of a single strategic concept.

Cuba is an island, has carried out a socialist revolution on the very doorstep of U.S. imperialism, the main reason for which it is a country under constant threat. These conditions are objectively reflected in our strategic concept of the defense of the country.

One of the special aspects of the Cuban military doctrine is that it is defined as defense against landings as the most important type of combat action, and it is planned that it will be "resistant, active, distributed throughout the full depth of the national territory and skillfully combined with energetic and timely offensive action."⁴

Our military concept of the defense of the country also calls for engaging in irregular warfare, with the units of the Territorial Troop Militia, in the event that territory is occupied. As is logical, the main thing will be regular warfare, but the effectiveness of the irregular method of fighting, demonstrated throughout the more than 100 years of struggle by the Cuban people, cannot be overlooked.

The military doctrine of the Cuban socialist state has a scientific and party basis. Its theoretical-methodological base is provided by Marxism-Leninism as a whole, and in particular the scientific doctrine pertaining to war and the army. The party and the state, in drafting or enriching military doctrine, bear in mind the conclusions and the generalizations of military science, the requirements of modern combat, the military policy of the enemy and the peculiar features and potential of our country, from the defense point of view.

Idealism is the theoretical foundation of the bourgeois military doctrines and their methodological base is metaphysics. This is reflected in the superficial analysis, in the single-minded approach to war and the army, and the dominance of subjectivism and adventurism. All the modern bourgeois military doctrines are of a reactionary nature. They serve the interests of imperialist aggression and defense of the system of exploitation of man by man.

Our military doctrine, thanks to its socialist content, is just, progressive and revolutionary in nature. It is a powerful tool with which the people can face up to aggression by the imperialists and defeat them in the event that they try to invade us.

It is optimistic and reflects the superior potential of the socialist social regime over the capitalist, and it presumes the conscious activity of man struggling to defend the socialist fatherland.

Another one of its characteristic traits is its profoundly human nature, rejecting the use of means and methods harmful to mankind in the armed struggle. The imperialists, on the contrary, justify and use whatever means and methods of struggle are needed to achieve their aggressive goals. The misanthropic essence of the military doctrine of the United States was made manifest in the activity of its troops during the war in Vietnam.

"Our concepts," the central report to the second party congress says, "have already proven to be far superior and infinitely more humane than the capitalist concepts."⁵

Finally, the socialist military doctrine, corresponding to the interests of our state, is profoundly internationalist. It presumes military aid and solidarity to the peoples fighting against imperialism, cooperation and friendship among the nations and armed forces of the countries in the socialist community in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism as a basic principle.

To summarize, we can define our military doctrine as a system of scientifically justified and structured viewpoints which cover the nature and the particular aspects of the military tasks with which the state is faced, the nature and particular aspects of a possible war and the methods of its execution, the practical means of military construction and preparation of the country and the armed forces to repel imperialist aggression.

III

The essence of any military doctrine is determined by the political ends the state is seeking in training and using the armed forces. These goals are of a clearly defensive nature in the Cuban strategic doctrine.

The strengthening of the defensive system of our country, imposed by the constant threats from the U.S. imperialists, has guaranteeing peace as its basic goal. The dialectics are such that the stronger the socialist country is economically, ideologically and militarily, "the greater the guarantee of peace will be."⁶

The armed institutions of our socialist state are in position not only to guarantee peace, but also win it, if the enemy imposes war upon us. "The principles of our ideology postulate peace and understanding among nations and people," the minister of the FAR, Army General Raul Castro, stressed, "but if the imperialists impose war upon us, we will also be capable of winning peace for those who do not renounce their legitimate rights nor yield to the barbarians of our epoch."⁷

The basic political goal of the U.S. military doctrine is not peace, but war. This social system uses the armed forces for repression, for crushing worker and student demonstrations, for aggression and intervention.

In the postwar period alone, the armed forces of the United States have participated in the repression of uprisings and protests by the people's masses more than 700 times within the country, and abroad they have carried out more than 215 aggressive actions. Despite everything, the American ideologists and leaders talk constantly about the "defensive" nature of their military doctrine, in an attempt to conceal its true aggressive nature.

Nothing could be more alien to our military doctrine than aggression, intervention or the annexation of territory. The FAR is called upon to carry out the sacred duty of protecting, safeguarding and defending the conquests of our people and fulfilling the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism when the circumstances so require. These are powerful tools for the defense of the country, and not for aggression.

The enemies of socialism have sought to "demonstrate" the "aggressive nature of the military policy and doctrine of the socialist countries." To this end they refer to the "Afghan events" and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia. It is

a known fact that these are the responses of the socialist system to wars imposed upon these peoples by the imperialists. Socialism struggles for peace, but it does not postulate pacifist principles. The socialist policy and doctrine of peace are active. If necessary, socialism strike crushing blows at the enemy and defeats him. One of the ways of guaranteeing peace and struggling for it is precisely the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism by the international communist movement.

The attitude toward the problem of superiority in the military sector is a basic criterion for assessing the essence and direction of military doctrine. The military doctrine of the United States and the other countries in NATO presupposes achieving such superiority.

The attitude of the socialist countries toward this problem is very different. Socialism is the enemy of the very idea of military superiority. For the nation whose doctrine is of a defensive nature, this superiority is unnecessary. Our party and state are indeed struggling to insure effective defense of the country, but they do not propose to achieve military superiority. Today it has been possible to establish a military strategic balance between the socialist world and the capitalist world, and this is of great historical importance within the context of the modern era.

Socialist practice, as a valid criterion of truth, has shown who espouses the doctrine of peace and who espouses that of war. Socialism, in implementing its just policy of peace, "does not begin with a weak military position, but with the full capacity to repel any attack. Not even the most aggressive imperialists can be unaware that a nuclear venture against the Soviet Union would mean their own destruction."⁸

The Cuban military doctrine does not threaten the sovereignty of any other nation. That is its essence.

FOOTNOTES

1. Resolution on international policy approved by Second PCC Congress.
2. Fidel Castro Ruz, speech at the ceremony establishing the Territorial Troop Militia units in Granma province on 20 January 1981, GRANMA, 22 January 1981, p 2.
3. Idem, p 2.
4. Idem, p 2.
5. Fidel Castro Ruz, Central Report to the Second Congress of the PCC, VERDE OLIVO, No 1, 1981, p 63.
6. Raul Castro Ruz, speech at the ceremony establishing the Territorial Troop Militia in the Second Front Municipality on 21 January 1981, GRANMA, 23 January 1981, p 2.
7. Idem, p 2.
8. Resolution on international policy approved by the Second Congress of the PCC.

FAR CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Mar 81, p 57

[Article by Pablo Noa: "International Women's Day--Homage from the FAR"]

[Text] The homage offered by the Ministry of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] to the women of the world, and in particular Cuban women, on 8 March, International Women's Day, could be described as warm and enthusiastic.

The Universal Hall of the FAR, where the ceremony was held, was filled with hundreds of women comrades who are serving in the military units as active members of the FAR and as civilian workers. A representative of the Soviet women's organization and women comrades from the social and mass organizations in our country participated with them in the ceremony for the national heroines of labor.

The main address at the gathering was delivered by Capt Gonzalo Gonzales de la Rosa, a substitute member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the political section of the Revolutionary Navy.

He began his address with a reference to the first celebrations of International Women's Day in our country, describing how throughout the years of oppression and discrimination, Cuban women fought and made a point of observing the date and commemorating it in various ways.

He went on to stress the importance of the active, courageous and determined participation of the women throughout the history of our struggles.

He went on to summarize outstanding moments in these years of efforts and victories, mentioning such significant and beloved names as Mariana Grajales, Luciana Iniguez, Ana Betancourt, Lidia Doce, Clodomira Ferrals, Celia Sanchez, Haydee Santamaria and other tireless women combatants who sacrificed everything in order to achieve the full liberation of Cuba.

In another part of his address the speaker noted the attention devoted by the leadership of the revolution to the role and place women should occupy within the new society since the first era of triumph.

"The FAR," Capt Gonzalo Gonzales said, "has among its ranks a large group of women comrades who as command and political cadres, technicians, engineers and trade union leaders are making a valiant contribution, winning the respect and admiration of all with the results achieved."

"Now," he added, "they are joining the Territorial Troop Militias. They are preparing for the struggle under any circumstances, without neglecting the other tasks set forth for the building of the socialist society."

The substitute member of the Central Committee ended his address by voicing, on behalf of the members of the FAR, their admiration, love and personal support for Cuban women, in the fulfillment of the tasks and missions which the commander in chief and the party have entrusted to us for the year of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Bay of Pigs.

Heads of MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces], department heads, officers, civilian workers and Maria Julia Arredondo, a member of the Central Committee of the party and the national leadership of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] attended the ceremony.

Following the ceremony rendering homage to the women, a varied performance was put on by well-known radio and television personalities, and the gathering concluded with a toast.

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PCC STAND ON AGRARIAN ISSUES, PEASANT RELATIONS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 3 Jan 81 p 5

[Resolution of the Second Party Congress on Agrarian Issues and Relations With the Peasantry]

[Text] The Second PCC Congress considers that the basic principles embodied in the "Thesis on Agrarian Issues and Peasant Relations," approved by the First PCC Congress, are still valid and in conformity with the economic laws governing the process of building a socialist society.

1. The congress fully appreciated the work carried out by the revolution in recent years to develop the technological, material and organizational basis of agriculture and considers that this work must continue to be developed in very close and dynamic association with the use of the new methods of management and administration set out in the System for the Management and Planning of the Economy.

The congress noted that in the intervening period the management of agriculture and livestock production had been organized and the state apparatus controlling this vital branch of the national economy had been reorganized. This resulted in improved organizational, technical and economic conditions leading to production growth and economic efficiency on the basis of [land] consolidation and specialization, mechanization, irrigation, electrification and other aspects of scientific and technological development, all of which will generate higher yields per unit of area and higher production per capita, will cut down unit costs and will produce returns on investments.

Agricultural and livestock enterprises were regrouped during that period and they have become remarkable examples of what must be achieved in the entire sector in years to come. These examples can be found in various fields of production, such as sugar cane, dairy cattle, poultry, rice, fruits and vegetables, citrus fruits.

2. Meanwhile, significant progress as regards the industrial base connected with agricultural and livestock production: plants making cane-cutting combines, parts for sprinkler irrigation systems, farming tools, fertilizers; industrial plants to process citrus fruits, milk and meat; additional sugar-processing plants; torula-processing plants; a national chain of cold storage plants; many installations of all kinds for livestock, machinery, irrigation and for other uses.

3. The national drive for the sixth grade, successfully carried out among rural workers, and the ninth-grade campaign, initiated by the trade union movement and due to the affect an important section of that same group of workers, are solid foundations to introduce higher technological standards in the spheres of agriculture and husbandry. To this must be added the training of technical cadres who are graduating by the thousands from our universities and technical institutes every year and who will join the ranks of the qualified staff in the enterprises, institutes and ministries of the agricultural, livestock and sugar sectors.

4. The restrictions endured by our national economy during that period prevented the allocation of the large resources required to create adequate living conditions for those who work in the agricultural, livestock and sugar sectors and for cooperative farmers.

The new rural communities only represent a small proportion of the agricultural workers. During the next 5 years, we will start making up for most of the time lost by building tens of thousands of housing units and other social installations. This is a prerequisite for the consolidation and continued growth of our agricultural, livestock and sugar production.

An equally important problem due to be resolved soon is the supply of locally produced food by creating areas of self-consumption in the state enterprises for agricultural, livestock and sugar production and in the cooperatives.

5. With regard to the process of change taking place in production relations in rural areas, through the integration of individual producers into higher forms of production, it must be underlined that the voluntary nature of this integration is an inviolable principle of the worker-peasant alliance which has been strictly observed and has greatly contributed to strengthening fraternal relations and solidarity between these two classes.

6. Following the decisions adopted by the First PCC Congress on agrarian issues and by the Fifth Congress of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], held in May 1977, where that policy was unanimously approved, the move to set up cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production was initiated.

What was achieved in that short period—26,000 peasants and an area covering 14,000 caballerias of land regrouped into 1,000 production cooperatives—is not much from a quantitative viewpoint. But it amounts to a successful and encouraging effort given the high quality and soundness of what has been done. We have now an impressive group of model cooperatives with high yields per unit of area, producing two or three times more than the individual holdings did before they were regrouped. Mechanization and technology has been introduced in these cooperatives while it could not be done in the small holdings; sizable sums are set aside for amortization expenses and for new investments and the cooperative workers have good incomes.

Radical economic and social changes can already be noticed in these vanguard cooperatives which are beginning to have a strong effect on the farmers, a development which creates ideal conditions for a more accelerated progress in the future.

It must be underlined that in the cooperatives the average production cost per peso is now about 70 centavos, a very encouraging rate of return as far as their progress is concerned.

The large number of women and young people who join the cooperatives--half of their members are now women--is very significant from an economic and social viewpoint.

7. These concrete results achieved in the initial phase of the cooperative movement are all the more promising since facts show that the movement started and progressed amidst material difficulties because, to a large extent, the national economy was unable to provide the new cooperatives with the material resources which would have helped them to become integrated and would have increased their possibilities of using technology.

8. It is equally obvious that some of the tasks connected with the process of change in the relations of production in rural areas have not attained the required level of fulfillment. This is true for the rate of development of credit and service cooperatives; for the arrangements made by the state to oversee that sector; for the implementation of cooperative workers' social security and the tax system for contributions paid by cooperatives and individual farmers into the national budget and for contributions payable under the heading of employment of a salaried workforce. These tasks require special attention in the coming period.

Considering the aforesaid factors and all the new conditions which have been created in the intervening period as a result of the progress made in the implementation of the System of Management and Planning of the Economy; also considering the institutional organization carried out in the agricultural and livestock sector, the current situation in the process of change of the farming sector, the country's development prospects and the obvious need to guarantee that the approved policy is implemented in a flexible, consequent and systematic manner, the Second PCC Congress adopts the following:

Resolution

First: An economic, political and social task which has unquestionable priority is to consolidate the sugar cane, agricultural and livestock enterprises, to increase their production and yields, to raise productivity and cut down costs.

To this end, it is particularly important to build up the workforce, to provide it with new skills and to efficiently organize it; to strictly observe work discipline and to make use of the 8-hour workday; to incorporate each worker into a system of payment of wages, bonuses and rewards based on quotas fulfilled, area of land completed, final production, quality of work and of product, savings in materials and care taken of equipment and accessories, efficiency in the management of the enterprise or establishment and other aspects of the socialist principle of payment for work.

Equally important is the constant struggle to raise the technological level; to strictly observe the technological charts drawn for every crop and the zootechnic charts; to relentlessly fight against weeds, against plant diseases and pests;

to strictly observe veterinary and plant care requirements; to introduce mechanization and irrigation wherever it is possible; to utilize industrial and natural fertilizers, available pesticides and weedkillers in a more rational manner; to pay the greatest attention to the development of animal and plant genetics, applying the findings immediately; to use top-quality seeds and an adequate selection of varieties; to make the best possible use of soils according to their characteristics; to maintain a constant watch over the density of crops and over whether the feeding requirements of livestock are fully satisfied.

Efforts must also be directed to improve the annual supply and distribution of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy the needs and requirements of the population.

As much attention as our resources allow must be given to the harvesting of every crop, to the efficient management of storing operations, of profits and of distribution maintaining the quality and reducing current losses.

As previously noted, the improvement of living conditions is not only a matter of basic justice but also something that will be instrumental in promoting technical progress and the economic interest of workers and in stemming the exodus of rural workers toward the cities by giving them the required means to meet the demands of the suggested targets.

Second: It is necessary to further increase and intensify the effort to set up, expand, develop and regroup cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production wherever it is possible and necessary in order to improve their ability to assimilate the scientific and technological advances and to fulfill their genuine economic role since, second to the state enterprises, they represent the most advanced form of agricultural production.

Third: It is advisable to pursue efforts to develop and oversee the credit and service cooperatives, bringing them to serve the purpose for which they were set up when their members freely decided to join their efforts to plan, make arrangements for and supervise the acquisition of the technical, material and financial aid granted to them by the state as well as to gradually take steps to set up cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production.

The credit and service cooperatives are an intermediary form of cooperation which develops every possible element of cooperation and tends to ensure that the producer is not forced to engage in activities other than those which are specifically productive. These cooperatives must be basic and substantial units capable of adequately looking after the production of individual farmers and of ensuring the active participation of these farmers in their own changing process.

To this effect, one must take into consideration the fact that the concept of gradualism applied to the transformation of the peasant sector means, by its own nature, that each individual farmer will join a cooperative of agricultural and livestock production and, at the same time, that the large mass of farmers who are still not convinced to merge their lands will assimilate whatever elements of cooperation that are possible.

Fourth: The pertinent state agencies must plan the technical, material, financial and service resources required by the cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production and by the credit and service cooperatives in accordance with the capabilities of the national economy. This will make it possible to better serve the needs of the farming sector and will improve the technological and economic progress of that sector.

Fifth: Based on the fact that during the period under consideration the appropriate agencies did not implement the instructions of the First PCC Congress regarding the cooperative workers' social security, the collection into the national budget of contributions which cooperatives and individual farmers must make for national expenditure, or the payments from those two groups under the heading of utilization of a salaried workforce, the Second PCC Congress confirms the need to adopt the necessary measures to implement these instructions since they are an important factor if the established guidelines are to be followed. The state tax policy must give preferential treatment to the cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production because they bring more productivity and greater profits to the nation than the individual farmers.

Sixth: The Second PCC Congress expresses its support for the recently created Farmers Free Market and, since that market serves to increase the production and supply of consumer goods for the people and acts as an incentive for agricultural producers, it advises the pertinent state authorities to pay due attention to it in accordance with the law.

The operation of this market and the rules and regulations governing its management modify the criterion, established by the thesis of the First PCC Congress, that all marketable goods produced by individual farmers or by the cooperatives must be sold to the state purchasing agencies at officially established prices as long as these agencies want and can buy the goods.

What has changed is the fact that this right of the state only applies to the production subject to a plan or to a contract while the surplus production obtained by individual farmers, cooperatives or state enterprises in fields planted for their own consumption, can be sold in the Farmers Free Market.

The method of fixing the sale price of this marginal or secondary production has also changed, since all official regulations are lifted and prices can be set by mutual agreement between the seller and the buyer. However, the state maintains its right to adopt whatever measures are deemed necessary to avoid abuses or the distortion of the market's economic and social purpose.

Both changes were absolutely necessary to the creation of this market. The Second PCC Congress approves the changes.

Seventh: Bearing in mind the need to legally implement the creation, development and operation of cooperatives of agricultural and livestock production and of credit and service cooperatives, the Second PCC Congress advises the state to enact legislation applicable to this process and to draft the pertinent regulations taking into account the experience gained in the intervening period and the views expressed by the farmers and by their mass organization, the ANAP.

Eighth: The Second PCC Congress asks the PCC Central Committee to support the important task of developing state agricultural and livestock production and of transforming the production of individual farmers into higher forms of production; to watch over this process of transformation so as to provide the necessary advice and constantly readjust the directives contained in this resolution in such a way as to meet the concrete requirements of the advancing agrarian revolution.

Ninth: The Second PCC Congress optimistically views the fact that a fraternal emulation for economic efficiency is developing between agricultural and livestock state enterprises and vanguard cooperatives. This emulation will help to compensate for the shortcomings still present in that production sector and to considerably increase their contribution to the national economy. In an already foreseeable future, these two socialist forms of production are destined to encompass practically all the country's farming land and to bring much more production than we now have. This historic goal must be reached during this century.

8796

CSO: 3010/1054

ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY ON POLICE BRUTALITY

Killings by Police Scored

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "A Horrible Occurrence"]

[Text] Three young lives were lost this morning.

Three Dominicans fell victim to bullets fired from the guns of men whose mission precisely is to protect lives and property.

Marcelino Vega, a journalist in the service of the evening newspaper, LA NOTICIA; 15-year-old Manuel de Jesus Ciprian, a student who helped to sell newspapers; and Felix Sanchez, another young student, lost their lives when they were shot down by national police officers.

This is an act of bloodshed that horrifies the community, a community that saw with consternation how public peace has recently been disturbed and how brutal methods were employed in an effort to reestablish calm.

The national police have a serious responsibility to society--and that responsibility can never be set aside.

Pressure groups, generally formed by young people who reflect very little, rush into the streets to protest in behalf of any cause and of course they endanger public order. Police officers are obligated to prevent disturbances and to reestablish order when the latter is interrupted.

What one cannot understand is why a force for order has to open fire with guns or revolvers on groups that hurl stones or insults.

It is assumed that police officers receive very special training for these types of disorders and that they are provided with appropriate weapons and the means to impose order without the need of causing deaths and injuries from shooting.

It is likewise assumed that the special training which police officers are given before going into the streets includes a psychiatric evaluation--for evidence of

mental soundness--in order to keep hysteria from overwhelming them and causing them to commit crimes that are much more serious than the ones they try to curb.

Already last Saturday a young girl student in Mao had fallen victim to bullets. And Dominicans witnessed the treatment given by police officers to the protagonists of various disorders that took place in the capital city.

This morning the citizenry was shocked at the announcement of the shooting death of journalist Vega and student Ciprian in a situation that must be completely clarified at a time when a clear escalation of repression is observed. And that commotion increased when there was news of the death of student Sanchez, who was wounded during the incidents that occurred at the beginning of the day.

Journalist Vega was doing his job in covering a protest action by municipal workers on strike. As far as is known, none of the demonstrators fired any shots. Why, then, did the police do so?

President Antonio Guzman, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces and the National Police, must personally intervene in this matter. Given the above mentioned situation, he is the one who must instruct the corps under his command to act in a civilized manner. Shooting in order to, reestablish order in the case of a protest is not in conformance with advanced technical police methods and beating persons who have been arrested and are defenseless and about to be sent to a court of justice do not speak favorably for the police corps.

We therefore hope that President Guzman will take official steps so that the deaths of journalist Vega and of students Ciprian and Sanchez do not go unpunished.

Shameful acts like the ones that took place this morning, that result in bereavement and anguish to society, must not be repeated.

Review of Incidents Needed

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Consternation"]

[Text] The people are horrified at yesterday's tragic and unjustified events.

To be horrified means to suffer great distress and depression, but it also includes surprise, trepidation, and sudden and unexpected pain.

The president of the republic has manifested his horror.

We are all horrified.

If yesterday's tragic deaths and the one in Mao 3 days ago have caused horror and anger, they also came as a dismaying surprise.

That surprise, that element of unexpectedness in connection with those brutal, insane acts, must convince everyone that there is no policy of bloody repression of the population, a desire for despotism, at the upper echelons of the government.

Also, not in the high commands of the National Police.

Therefore, in our judgment, there is no desire to exterminate freedom in our country through terror.

Nor do we believe that there is a "deterioration," as some have begun to say, of the legitimate authority of the present government.

But there have been killings; there have been innumerable beatings; and hostility toward journalists has been manifested with great roughness.

The establishment of responsibility for those deaths is an absolute duty on the part of public authority.

Because the police forces did act with excessive violence and beatings.

That has happened many times in our country when the police force tries to control disorderly groups, perhaps because the police charged with that duty have not been properly trained. Or because of their lack of self-restraint.

An examination of the procedures regarding the control of disorders is an urgent task.

Why is there hostility toward journalists?

Perhaps police officers are particularly irritated at their status as privileged, and supposedly immune, witnesses, which is part of the profession.

Perhaps because there are now so many journalists who cover an event that it seems that they are a demonstration in themselves.

A reexamination of police relations with regard to journalists is imperative.

Right now the most urgent task is to control, to restrain, that "use of the hand," yesterday's so tragic a sower of death and consternation.

That is a task for the president of the republic, who has the political, moral, and personal capability for that task.

It is the task of the chief of police and his corps of officers.

It is the task of journalists, even though one of the victims and many of the abused persons are our members.

It is the task of political leaders.

It is the task of all citizens:

To preserve, without deterioration, civilized public order, characteristic of its free society.

Let us make a common effort, at all levels.

Let us affirm our conviction that there is no governmental desire for despotism.

Let us assume the task of all in order to strengthen freedom and safety in our country.

Killings Unjustified

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Without Justification"]

[Text] Yesterday was tragic. And for more than one reason. Not only were human lives lost--young and of course valuable lives--as the result of an action for which there is no rational justification, but also because doubts have been raised--rightly or not--about the prestige of the national government and of our democratic institutions.

Perhaps it is too soon to pass an inevitable judgment on yesterday's occurrences. But it is clear that for reasons that do not seem logical, the reaction of the police forces called upon to maintain order exceeded the tolerable limits of a society that is civilized and, even much more than civilized, democratic.

Provocations--and we do not deny that perhaps there were some--do not authorize a police force to behave as the one in our country did yesterday. A journalist and a minor who was selling newspapers should not under any circumstances have been treated as agitators or rebels--and much less killed.

Even though it is regrettable to have to admit it, the excessive behavior of our police gave the horrified public a vivid example of police brutality.

It is police brutality whenever police officers quickly shoot, as in yesterday's case, in order to restrain a crowd. And that does not excuse the provocation caused by the throwing of stones and other objects.

Of course police officers must defend themselves from the attacks of a crowd, but that defense must have a limit and this is determined by the proportionality between an aggressive act and a defensive reaction. And there is no proportionality between an attack by stone throwing and a sub-machine gun blast.

It is also police brutality when persons are beaten after they have been arrested and reduced to helplessness, when homes are invaded for the purpose of arresting suspicious persons, and when persons who have no connection with what is occurring are compelled to pick up refuse spread by rebels or to extinguish burning tires.

It is deplorable that those reprehensible acts are the work of a police service that has trained its personnel in modern tactics in order to suppress street riots and that has even hired foreign instructors for that purpose.

It is not possible, furthermore, to conclude this commentary without energetically denouncing the manner in which police officers have been reacting with regard to journalists who, in carrying out their mission, provide information on events that involve the police.

It is clear that police officers have shown particular ill will toward journalists. Professional news reporters have received blows and, without the slightest consideration their cameras and other valuable equipment have been destroyed. Yesterday there was the extreme case of the shooting that cost the life of a young journalist of an evening newspaper.

It seems that the police tend to see an enemy in the person of a journalist, when in reality their real enemy is in their own ranks: in the person of those of their members who with their uncivilized behavior discredit an institution that is supported by the country for its safety and for the best protection of its interests.

8255

CSO: 3010

FSLN ACCUSED OF BEING AGAINST PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Communique That Adds Further Gloom"]

[Text] We have read the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] communique on recent developments. Our reaction is the same as with regard to the tragic events of this weekend: bewilderment, indignation and concern over the future that is being readied for our people.

Because far from seeking a way to reestablish the rule of law and the authority of the State, far from repudiating the unspeakable crimes that were committed, the FSLN seems to have sanctioned the law of the jungle as the one that will apply now in Nicaragua.

In point of fact, the events of Saturday and Sunday have again been portrayed as completely legitimate, as an expression of the will of the people and as an expedient that the FSLN will remain willing to resort to against all of its political adversaries. Point 7 of the communique specifically says that "The FSLN reaffirms that it will respect the will of the people, regardless of the way in which the people express that will."

Translated into the Spanish that we all speak, what this means is merely the following:

That the FSLN is willing to support actions of any kind that it itself, through the mass organizations it runs and controls, wishes and decides to undertake.

Because to the FSLN the People are simply them and those that are with them. To the FSLN the People are not the majority of Nicaraguans, the bus driver and the woman in the market stall, the laborer and the craftsman, the cutter and the peasant farmer, the grain salesman and the merchant, the housewife and the youngster going to school and the youngster who stays at home. To the FSLN the People are its mass organizations: its CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], AMNLAE, CST [Sandinist Workers Federation], etc. The residents of a neighborhood who do not belong to the CDS are not the people; the housewives who do not belong to the AMNLAE are not the people; the workers who do not

belong to the CST are not the people; the students who do not belong to the JS (Socialist Youth)-19 July are not the people, even though these students, housewives and workers who are outside the FSLN constitute a majority.

When the FSLN announces that it will respect the will of the people, what it is saying is that by means of the instruments of power that it has at its disposal as an armed and dominant group, it will cause or allow to happen what it wishes, because the people to whom the FSLN refers (the Sandinist people) will never do anything against this political organization, because these people are, to put it plainly, the organization in its various forms and they act in accordance with its instructions.

Moreover, when the FSLN communique announces that "it will respect the will of the people, regardless of the way in which they express that will," it is implying that its mass organizations are authorized, have a green light to do whatever they wish. This, unfortunately, spans a wide range of possibilities, from legitimate demonstrations to burnings and killings. What this would eventually lead to, if not rectified, would be an end to a State of Law, the establishment of anarchy and the terror of every conceivable course of action, in violation of the law, to impose political desires.

Because the sentence we have quoted does not say that the FSLN will support the legitimate actions of its masses that respect human and civil rights; rather, it will support any action, regardless of the way in which it is expressed.

The implications of such a decision could not be more serious, because where do the authority and legitimacy of the State, our laws, our courts, our Fundamental Statutes and the nation's legal commitments stand in light of this? And what about security and stability, which are essential for economic recovery and which cannot exist except under a State of Law?

Such a decision is also an invitation to any group that describes itself as the people to commit the most unimaginable acts of savagery in anticipation of the support that the FSLN will lend their action. This is but the prelude to a kind of anarchy that perhaps later not even the FSLN itself will be able to control and that might eventually wind up devouring it.

Nicaragua will not be able to surmount its crisis, nor will the revolution be able to consolidate itself for the benefit of all unless the lawful channels of citizen action are fully reestablished, unless civilization and harmony reign. A radicalization that breaks the rules of the game, as the FSLN threatens elsewhere in the communique, is not the path to a solution; it is the path to unpredictable peril, to domestic confrontation and external discredit, the path to chaos.

A great deal can still be accomplished in Nicaragua. Many wounds can be closed, and many fruitful dialogs can still be essayed. But to do this requires taking exactly the opposite path of the one that has been chosen: the path of civic conscience.

CONAPRO COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL DEBATE ON EDUCATION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 pp 6-7

[Response of the Confederation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua (CONAPRO) on the National Poll on Education]

[Text] Introduction

The opinions of the Confederation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua on the aspects of the national poll on education proposed by the Ministry of Education were established in multiple work sessions and long discussions by the professional groups comprising it.

The confederation has tried to focus its position and interest on the basic goal of the poll, which is the future education of Nicaraguan citizens, setting aside the supplementary intentions of a political nature to be found in the work documents drafted by the ministry. Because members of the professions are the immediate product of education and are responsible for a very important part of the national development, they cannot fail to voice their opinion, based on free criteria, on education.

It should be noted that a higher-level professional, whether he works independently or within the public sector in a professional position, is intrinsically engaged in private enterprise, because his activity is determined by his enlightened criteria, his personal integrity and his social function. This latter makes him the guardian of the highest interests of the nation within the field of his knowledge. This is why an educational system cannot mystify professional values for the purpose of strengthening a given political ideology without undermining the very foundations of the state. And it is in connection with this fact that the confederation insists that the development of the new man must be based on truth, on open truth, not that packaged in dogma.

Unfortunately, under the current circumstances in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, an attempt is being made to "wipe out the past" as if all of the past were bad. The very poll questionnaire itself provides an example of this, making comparisons between the Somoza past and the Sandinist present, as if establishing an iron curtain or a Berlin wall between today and yesterday, leaving the professional who was educated under those circumstances on the other side, and taking it for granted that the Nicaraguan citizen, by some divine stroke on 19 July 1979 precisely, ceased to be what he was before and was transformed into the Sandinist of today who

is presumably free of his past. The honest professional feels that he is trapped within a system in which individual liberty and his own judgment are subject to the convenience of a political party, and he does not accept identification with the shortcomings of the Somoza past. His attitude is that he should be accepted as a professional, with all the attributes inherent in this status, and that his opinions, his dignity, his integrity and very particularly his obligation and right to "dissent" should be respected. This is a sacred part of his "social function."

Finally, the CONAPRO wishes to express its views about the concepts which the questionnaire seeks to suggest with regard to the relation between theory and practice.

The questionnaire presumes the Marxist concept according to which "theory is but one moment in the practical process," and it confuses practice with the investigation and demonstration of truth. Where professional and vocational training is concerned, this is false, the more so when it comes to primary and secondary school "subjects." The work-school or school in the field, as it is called, does not represent the practice of learning "subjects," but rather production practice. The demonstration of truth (that which can be proved) within the educational and scientific research process, is achieved basically in the laboratory, and practice, in order to be educational, must be undertaken in subjects which are related with theory and under the tutorial system.

What is indeed very valid is the need for the active participation of the working professional in the educational process on all levels. It is the working professional who has the knowledge and experience to pass on to the young people being trained. It can be said that he is a "living laboratory." On the other hand, in the organization of the National Higher Education Council (CNES) the existence of organized professional unions which could make their intellectual and practical contributions to the new generations in the planning, regulation and administration of the new education in our country was ignored. This is a contradiction which exists, which has been insistently pointed out by the CONAPRO, but which has not been corrected.

This confederation will continue its constructive work with a view to national development, and hopes that the highest educational authorities will reflect upon the overwhelming importance of the decisions being made at this point in the process which is new, and therefore very vulnerable to distortion.

Signed by the Conferation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua, Gilberto Cuadra Solorzano, President, and Alfredo A. Artiles, Secretary, representing the Nicaraguan Association of Engineers and Architects, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of the Single Health System, Pharmaceutical College of Nicaragua, College of Public Accountants of Nicaragua, Association of Veterinary Physicians of Nicaragua, Association of Microbiologists and Clinical Chemists of Nicaragua, Chamber of Consulting Engineers and Architects, Nicaraguan College of Enterprise Managers, and the Optometrists' College of Nicaragua.

Subject No 1--Education Under the Somoza Regime

Under the Somoza regime education followed the same educational patterns of the West and the countries comprising our geopolitical area. Its programs were reasonably adapted in curricular content, although deficient in their civic and social structure and in implementation.

The above was due mainly to:

- a. A lack of educational planning integrated with the plans for the development of the country.
- b. The predominance of military expenditures and military education.
- c. Administrative plundering, theft and chaos.
- d. Inadequate allocation of resources to implement programs which would truly provide the same opportunities to urban and rural areas.
- e. Political assignments of teachers on all government educational levels.
- f. Inadequate methods of teacher apprenticeship on all levels.
- g. Lack of infrastructure, including schools, libraries, workshops, laboratories, experimental fields, etc.
- h. Lack of incentives for the students and teachers.
- i. Inadequate health conditions and resources in the families of the students, which substantially limited the participation of children and young people in the educational process.
- j. Loss of the moral, civic, ethical and cultural values which dignify man.

Subject No 2--Recommendations for Improvement of the Educational System

In order to provide a satisfactory response on this subject, it is necessary first to define what qualities the citizen (new man) should have at the end of the integral educational process the people want for the development of the country, with a view to the well-being of all Nicaraguan citizens.

To do this, one must define the values which will govern the new Nicaraguan society, which entails a prior definition of the predominant ideology which, without hindrance to pluralism, will govern the future fate of Nicaragua, in accordance with the desires expressed by its citizens in universal balloting.

Once these values have been established, we will have the foundations for defining the ends, goals and objectives of the Nicaraguan educational system.

Despite the above, we can in general terms suggest the adoption of the following measures:

- a. Holding of a true national consultation on education and an analysis of the human, physical, organizational, economic, financial and other elements required.
- b. Training of professional workers, technicians and assistants regarded as a priority need for the development of the country, and adaptation of academic tasks in diversified and integral fashion so as to guarantee high-level training and orientation toward the main needs of the country, attitudes of responsibility, initiative, etc.

- c. Private education should remain an option on all levels.
- d. The content of education should be pluralistic. It should take the various ideologies into account and not be bound to any one of them.
- e. Education should be oriented toward the broadest participation by the student, with a view to encouraging his creativity, inventiveness, capacity to observe, criticize, analyze, synthesize, etc, and a knowledge of the environment, such as to combine theory with adequate laboratory and workshop practice in suitable sites and under tutorial guidance.
- f. The school in the field (more properly, practical school) concept should be implemented so as not to affect the normal development of educational cycles, and not to hinder the agricultural efficiency of the country in any way.
- g. The values on which the new education is founded should lead inevitably to the well-being of the individual and his collective, without detriment to his dignity, freedom, and social justice, and in full accordance with universally accepted human rights.
- h. Teachers should have the educational mystique and calling and the capacity to teach. In addition to a high level of understanding and comradeship, there must be humility, intellectual training, social sensitivity, moral integrity, a high civic state and ideological breadth.
- i. The system should be structured within a system of continuing education from learning to read and write through the various levels of higher education, such that self-education can be pursued with adequate didactic materials.
- j. In making international exchanges of an educational sort, great care should be taken to avoid cultural invasion or colonization, the results of which can be very negative.
- k. Education plans and programs should be drafted by Nicaraguans fully familiar with the national reality and environment, accepting advice but never direction from foreigners, when the need arises.
- l. Systems and methods of teaching apprenticeship traditionally used in the country should be abandoned, with the projection of the schools, technical education and the higher education centers to the most distant corners of the country through recorded programs on radio and television, especially drafted by educators selected for their greater knowledge, abilities, pedagogical methods and capacity to interest the students in the subjects and materials to be taught. Such programs would provide all Nicaraguan citizens interested in advancing their education an opportunity to continue working within their labor and geographic area, without excessive expenditure for travel to certain locations where education centers are to be found. It would also provide an opportunity to profit fully from their value as future educators for all students and pupils who, on the basis of a system of selection, training and aptitude, want to be instructors in the audio-visual programs which one section of the Ministry of Education, with highly qualified personnel, would provide for all levels in the country.

This type of education would be a parallel and alternative modality to the formal system of education which would continue to be provided at the education centers established by the government.

m. A system of continuing advanced training for teachers on all levels should be created, and it should not be solely in the hands of the government, but available in private sectors as well.

n. A dynamic system for evaluating educational plans and programs, connected with the continuing supervision of the teaching system in order to make the necessary adjustments and corrections.

o. Suitable teaching materials which are adapted to the national reality and to the plans for our development should be prepared.

p. The educational system should include infant care centers (nurseries, kindergartens, facilities to care for the children of working mothers), which should be provided with real specialists in education, psychology, health, mental and physical hygiene, characterized by a real paternal devotion and engaging simultaneously in studies with a view to better systems of care along with carrying out these specific functions of these centers.

q. The prisons should be included within the education system because of their rehabilitation function, and should be provided with education and technical training centers staffed by real specialists in the rehabilitation of sociopaths and adult education, psychologists, master craftsmen and artisans, etc.

r. All special educational schools should be included in the educational system.

Subject No 3--Relations Between the School and Community

A link uniting the community, the family and the schools should be established, given the interaction of these three components in the education of the students.

Subject No 4--Relations Between Organized Groups and Collective Bodies and Education

An active role should be provided for all the organized groups of parents which are specifically concerned with education and development of the community.

Subject No 5--Tasks in Education Carried Out by Organized Groups and Collective Bodies

As a confederation including the various professional associations in the country, the CONAPRO is linked by the activities of these associations with all aspects and levels of education. Thus we see that our members participate actively in community education programs and health activities, with all the implications they have for the education of the people.

Its members also participate in the educational campaigns for forestry training and research and study activities pertaining to important aspects of the people's education in this connection.

It is important to note the guidance and direct assistance the associations in the CONAPRO have given state bodies in the professional fields with which each is affiliated. In a majority of cases this assistance has been provided free, despite the fact that the advice supplied to the government has been provided by professionals on the highest academic level, guaranteeing the quality of the administration provided.

In many respects, the CONAPRO provides a professional resources bank for the state, with the effect that this must have on the integral education of the new generations.

All of the activities mentioned above were pursued immediately after the triumph of the revolution, using for the purpose seminars, discussions, panels, symposiums, assemblies, studies of specific cases, etc.

Subject No 6--Difficulties in Implementing the Recommendations of the Groups and the Reasons for Them

The member associations of the CONAPRO have analyzed in sincere and objective fashion all the recommendations which in one way or another, either in isolation or in integrated form, could provide solutions and improvements for the educational systems of the country. However, the prevailing thinking of the various CONAPRO associations is that their suggestions cannot be implemented in some cases, because they come up against the following difficulties:

1. Lack of material and human resources.
2. Lack of definition of the sociopolitical and economic system of the present government.
3. Lack of confidence among the citizens on all levels.
4. A considerable burden left over from the preceding regime.
5. Predetermination of objectives and goals by the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.
6. Excessive tendency to establish imported solutions, without regard for our historic and cultural reality.
7. Renovation and innovation in the previously existing educational cadres.
8. Prejudice existing against the old professional organizations and their views.

The various causes which the CONAPRO believes to underlie the difficulties set forth above are:

1. Lack of adequate allocation of the available economic resources, and also a lack of adequate planning for the purposes of cadre training.
2. An infrastructure which is inadequate in terms of organization and location.
3. A lack of consistency between the principles established in the constitution and practice.

4. Retention of individuals who were active participants in the educational policy of the previous regime.

5. Lack of understanding of the national reality, and devotion to rules which are foreign, obsolete or out of place.

Subject No 7--Educational Goals

1. The educational publicity means used by the National Reconstruction Government, in order of priority, have been:

- a. Television
- b. Radio
- c. Newspapers
- d. Gatherings
- e. Meetings

2. We recommend:

a. Planning and organization of educational programs consistent with the age of the students, allowing no abuses by the government party through the insertion of party policy in these programs.

b. Orientation of education within a system of broad and pluralistic culture, without promoting the indoctrination and proselytizing of the student.

c. Expansion of educational means through didactic education, using audio-visual aids, film libraries, school laboratories, libraries, etc.

d. Promoting technical and scientific publications, including research work on the personal or group level.

e. The communications media such as television and radio need to be free of partisanship so as to provide more complete information on the national reality.

f. Close collaboration with professional organizations in the drafting and holding of seminars, workshops, etc, as a subsequent phase in continuing education.

3. Among the means used by the various organizations making up the CONAPRO are seminars, panels, symposiums, forums, workshops, roundtables, publicity media and discussions.

Subject No 8--Understanding of the Principles, Goals, Measures and Problems of the Revolution

This subheading is separate from the central subject, which is education, but we will nonetheless provide the government with our views.

1. Goals: Achievement of national unity within the period of one year.

a. Although national unity does not exist at present, achievement of this goal should be one of the positive measures of the reconstruction government.

b. Strengthening of the Council of State on a pluralistic basis, balanced by the proposition that all sectors are represented, thus enriching the decisions on avoiding the danger of absolutism.

2. Problems:

- a. Lack of national unity.
- b. Military expenditures beyond the economic and financial capacity of the country.
- c. Declining economic situation.
- d. Trade union crisis.
- e. Lack of productivity.
- f. Lack of confidence and failure in production circles.
- g. Mutual lack of confidence between the public and private sectors.

3. The methodology used by the CONAPRO to reach the above mentioned conclusions has been:

- a. Lectures.
- b. Case studies.
- c. Political seminars.
- d. Newspaper commentaries.
- e. Information through the mass media.
- f. Analysis of the economy on the professional and national level.

Subject No 9--Publicity Means

In order for the means of publicity to promote or exert a positive influence on the development of our own sociocultural values, we suggest the adoption of the following measures:

- 1. The study programs should stress the sociocultural reality of the Nicaraguan people.
- 2. Formation of a regional cultural committee to coordinate and regulate national policy, with regard to the use of our cultural values by the means of publicity.
- 3. Educators should be citizens and should in addition have high teaching and technical capacity and broad knowledge of our national reality.
- 4. Sponsorship of those students who show special interests and aptitudes in the cultural field through scholarships abroad.
- 5. Publication of books, reviews and articles which set forth our cultural values, fully identified with our national reality.
- 6. The cultural programs should be administered by honest and capable individuals who identify with our national cultural values.
- 7. The state radio and television should function under a pluralistic administration in which all sectors of the country participate.

Subject No 10--Basic Measures in the Educational Sector Since 19 July

Basic measures already implemented in the educational sector are the following:

1. Free education:

The principle of providing the same opportunities for study to all Nicaraguan citizens who lack the material resources for their training should be better planned.

2. Literacy campaign:

Based on the total liberation of man and the development of the peoples. In principle this is good, but it must be implemented in gradual fashion through technically organized adult education.

3. The regional study programs:

These awaken a conscious aptitude for links with and knowledge of the reality in our environment on the part of the students.

4. Expansion of the basic services on the Atlantic Coast:

This provides an opportunity to integrate this sector of the country with the history and the rest of our national community.

5. Adult education:

Basic for the improvement of human conditions, and specifically for the socio-economic development of the country.

The measures to be implemented in the educational sector are the following:

1. Specialized rural educational centers:

Nicaragua, as a crop raising and livestock breeding country, where the greatest source of work is farming, should create the infrastructure necessary for these specialized rural education centers.

2. Study plans:

Changes in the curricular content of the national educational study plans and programs, taking our national reality and the nature of the Nicaraguan citizen, deeply involved in the religious beliefs and customs of his people, into account.

3. Training of teachers:

Teachers should be trained in such a way as to possess in addition to pedagogical knowledge, the technical capacity to make the students understand their role in creative, contemplative and self-determining activities.

4. School libraries:

The creation of a network of school libraries is vital for the strengthening and broadening of the knowledge of the students and teachers, provided they are organized in accordance with the cultural trends existing in the world, thus to avoid the partialization of human thinking.

Subject No 11--Achievements of the National Literacy Crusade

The National Literacy Crusade succeeded in reducing illiteracy to a small percentage (13 percent), and it launched the mass education of Nicaraguan citizens. As a very important result, the interpenetration of urban and rural groups was achieved, resulting in a mutual enrichment of knowledge of the reality by the Nicaraguan citizen. However, many of the achievements were lost for lack of organizations which would permit immediate follow-up.

The continuation of education after learning to read and write is of great importance. To this end a whole system of education oriented toward those recently achieving literacy should be implemented, as we suggested in Subject No 2--Recommendations for Improvement of the Educational System.

The world solidarity which has generously provided economic and spiritual aid to our people, with a view to implementing this campaign of cultural liberation, has received the continuous and enthusiastic support of our young people, who despite the consequences and difficulties, have scattered through all sectors of our country in order to liberate their brothers from the ignorance and obscurantism preventing them from literacy and bringing about their future as citizens capable of making decisions based on their own conclusions. It is also worthwhile mentioning the continuing support effort provided by parents, from the wealthiest to the poorest, for their children and their students, creating true bonds of family and national unity in this vast campaign.

Subject No 12--Profile of the New Nicaraguan Citizen

Our desire is to bring about, through education, the training of the new man, who among other things will be:

A citizen with great sensitivity to social justice and fully identified with the general welfare, conscious of his rights and duties to the benefit of all Nicaraguans.

The new man must emerge from within the national educational process. His profile will necessarily be shaped in part in accordance with the values which will govern the new Nicaraguan society, which requires, as we said before, a prior definition of the ideology which will govern the future destiny of the country, according to the desire expressed by the citizens in the fair exercise of their rights through universal suffrage.

It should not be forgotten that this profile will be influenced by those Nicaraguan and universal qualities to which, through cultural and family heritage, the interaction of organized social groups, education and religion, the citizen is subject during his childhood and adult life, as the author and master of his own destiny.

5157

CSO: 3010

FSLN'S DRAFT LAW ON PROFESSIONALS CRITICIZED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "FSLN Wants To Take Professionals by the Hand"]

[Text] On reading the draft of the regulations on professional practice prepared by the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front), the impression is received that professionals in Nicaragua are small, nursery-school youngsters who are led by the hand by the FSLN teachers. Everything is foreseen, even the unforeseen, in the draft. We believe that a government has the right to regulate certain aspects of the activity of associations of professionals, but not to take possession of them in a desire to make them in its own image and likeness.

Below, we shall try to indicate briefly some of the aspects detrimental to the activity of professional associations that appear in the above-mentioned draft.

We do not agree with article 8, in which foreigners are practically exempted from meeting the requirements demanded of Nicaraguan citizens. In this article, the bad custom of treating foreigners better than Nicaraguans is followed. When will we really be nationalist and not servants of the internationalists!

In article 12, subparagraph ñ, it is stated that the function of the CNP [expansion unknown; probably National Council of Professionals] is "to incorporate scientific research as a fundamental part of the work of professionals and their associations." We believe that scientific research is a special vocation within each profession and that it should be made mandatory for all professionals to become researchers, even for only part of the time.

In article 13, the way in which the CNP will be made up is discussed. One member will be appointed by the Ministry of Justice, another by Planning, another by the National Council of Higher Education and three by the Federation of Associations of Professionals of Nicaragua. Therefore, the government has three members and the professionals three more. Nevertheless, in article 15, it is stipulated that the executive part will consist of a president selected by the Junta of Government from the professionals on the Council. In this way, the government is given a de facto majority, because, obviously, the president will always be a pawn of the government.

In article 25, the CNP acquires the right for each association to render an accounting to it on the administration of its assets, whenever requested by the CNP. This meddling restricts the freedom of each association, inasmuch as the CNP can require an

an accounting and may disapprove steps taken, perhaps going so far as to obliging the executive board to pay for the expenditures with its own money with regard to some expenditures that the members or the executive board may want to make, like, for example, protesting in a newspaper by means of a paid page or contracting with a team to investigate some law or occurrence that the government does not want investigated.

The objectives of professional associations are listed in article 26. In general, we can say that this whole article restricts freedom of association, because it specifies power over the aims for which professionals can organize in associations. This article does not leave professionals free to be able to organize for other purposes that are not covered by this article.

Statements are made in some subparagraphs of this article 26 that might come to be applied in a manipulative manner. Subparagraph b states: "Coordinate and supervise the conduct of its members in the practice of their respective profession." This would lend itself to putting the eyes and ears of the Revolution inside each association, which would destroy the atmosphere of trust that must prevail in them so that they may truly be associations.

Subparagraph e states: "Cooperate with the CNP, National Council of Higher Education and with the professional education schools on administrative, teaching, technical and cultural aspects, on request by those organizations." Subparagraph f specifies: "Collaborate with the state in studying and solving the nation's problems."

In the two above-mentioned subparagraphs, it is not stated whether this cooperation and collaboration are voluntary or mandatory, but they are, however, written in the form of a law and it is assumed that they are another compulsory obligation taken on by professionals, regardless of whether or not they want it.

In subparagraph l, the following is stated: "Prepare a tentative schedule of professional fees and submit it to the CNP for approval." These fees will have the more competent professionals and the less competent ones receive the same for their services. This works definitely against the consumer, because it would be the same as selling refined sugar, brown sugar and low-grade brown sugar at the same price. This would destroy the market and also production. In the case of professionals, it would put an end to a desire for improvement in professionals, at least with regard to economic motivation, and it might make many well-qualified professionals decide to leave the country. This would reduce still more the human resources that we have.

Article 27 deals with the statutes of professional associations and gives an exhaustive list of their content. This indicates two things: (a) excessive meddling in the organization of professionals and (b) belief that Nicaragua's professionals are incapable of drawing up statutes. From both of these things it is deduced that the draft regulations aim at making the professionals dependent on the PSLN, as if they were children.

Article 39 establishes organization of the Federation of Associations of Professionals and specifies the number of delegates that each association will have.

Article 40 specifies what the governing bodies of the federation will be: the General Assembly, consisting of three members from each association, and a Standing Committee, consisting of a member from each association and elected by the General Assembly.

Article 41 gives the General Assembly the right to make its statutes and regulations, but the article concludes by stating that both will be subject to approval by the CNP, which, as we said, is practically in the hands of the government and will approve those statutes and regulations that suit the government's interests.

Article 44 states that professions can only be practiced by those who have a degree, by those who have received authorization from the CNP discussed in chapter IV of the present law and by those who have not been punished with temporary or permanent suspension.

Article 45 specifies fines for those who practice without meeting the three requirements stated above, against public employees who interfere with or prevent application of this law and against professionals who violate any other provision of the present law or the regulations of their association or the code of professional ethics.

In this article, the draft law is obliging the professional to comply, under penalty of fine, with an ethical code that is not yet known and that might be contrary to his conscience.

All the foregoing articles show us that the government is trying to take hold of the professional association by means of this draft law. The associations of professionals are being placed under government control by means of the present draft law after having had independent status. The most important objective of the association, which is protection of the professional from possible abuses and violations by the various institutions of the state, is completely abolished in the draft law.

With regard to existing associations, the draft law of the FSLN is the same as having some stranger come to your house, enter it without permission and begin to order not only what will be eaten that day but also how the house will be run from now on.

The draft regulations amount to the establishment of a single union for professionals, governed by the FSLN. This is contrary to the Fundamental Statutes, which recognize freedom of association.

10,042

CSO: 3010/1111

INDE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REACTIVATION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with William Baez Sacasa, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, by Mario Alfaro Alvarado; date and place not given]

[Text] The country's economic situation has become an obligatory topic of conversation. Many conjectures are made on the deterioration of the nation's economy, on its causes and its possible remedies. For the purpose of having a general view of Nicaragua's economic problems, a reporter from LA PRENSA interviewed William Baez Sacasa, secretary general of INDE [Nicaraguan Development Institute], and asked him some questions on the subject. Here is the first question:

[Question] We understand that INDE has made some analyses concerning Nicaragua's economic situation. According to those analyses, how and to what extent have the goals of the 1980 Recovery Plan been carried out?

[Answer] In spite of the fact that, at the end of 1979, the government had set itself reasonable goals, taking into account different variables, we can say, with concern, that the goals of the 1980 Plan have not been met with regard to export levels, balance of trade, production, balance of payment, investment levels and tax situation.

[Question] Basically, why have the goals of the 1980 Plan not been achieved?

[Answer] Taking our balance of trade as a basis, we can say that the government had planned exports amounting to \$524 million. Nevertheless, exports amounting only to \$470 million were achieved. The situation is complicated more when the import levels exceeded the scheduled imports by over \$90 million. It is seen from the foregoing that we have a negative trade balance amounting to \$310 million. That is to say, a difference of \$110 million above what is envisaged in the plan. This deficit in our balance of trade finds expression in the lack of foreign exchange with which the country is faced.

[Question] What were the export items that produced those \$470 million and of what did the excess imports consist?

[Answer] Our export items were coffee, \$180 million; cotton, \$31 million; sugar, \$30 million; meat, \$52 million; seafood, \$31 million; chemical products, \$39 million and gold, \$47 million. In general terms, the prices of these exports were between good and normal. Nevertheless, in all of them there was a decline in production.

With regard to imports, the plan envisaged a negative balance of trade amounting to \$176 million, but imports increase by over \$90 million. Therefore, the balance of trade turned out to be negative by \$310 million.

[Question] In what did the increase in imports consist? Were those imports a positive factor in economic recovery?

[Answer] An excessive importation of consumer goods occurred, especially of products coming from Central America. Those imports represent \$245 million in consumer goods, \$165 million in oil and \$335 in production raw materials, that is to say items channeled into production.

Owing to the low agricultural productivity and to the increase in consumption of foodstuffs, the government had to import basic grains like beans and rice, as well as edible oils.

[Question] What was the situation of the nation's industry in that same period?

[Answer] The same phenomenon as in imports was reflected in industry. There was an increase in the consumption of drinks, foodstuffs and clothing. The people preferred to consume rather than to save. Thus, consumption recovered by saving was reduced.

This increase in personal spending was a result of the growth of government bureaucracy. This released a greater flow of money through the salaries paid by the government. But in view of the fact that industries producing drinks, food and clothing do not generate foreign exchange, they contributed nothing to export revenue.

Industries producing foreign exchange are the chemical industry, the metalworking industry, textiles and wood processing. Nevertheless, these industries, whose exports are oriented toward the Central American markets, underwent a 35-percent decline in production with regard to what was scheduled in the 1980 Plan.

[Question] In whose hands are the industries that produce foreign exchange?

[Answer] Most of them are in the hands of the state, or the state has a participation in them. In spite of what was scheduled, their production was lower and, naturally, they did not produce all the foreign exchange anticipated.

[Question] How did the construction industry respond to the 1980 Plan?

[Answer] Construction has priority. It is the activity generating the largest number of jobs at lower cost. Last year, however, it was the industry that recovered least.

At present, 70 percent of the construction industry is in the hands of the state and only 30 percent in private hands. In addition, it must be realized that a large part of private construction activity depends on government projects.

One of the causes of inactivity in construction is that some funds provided by international institutions were not totally released, were not put in operation. The result was that of the 15,000 jobs envisaged in the 1980 Plan, only 5,500 jobs were created.

[Question] In view of those circumstances, how was public spending carried out, what were the plan's projections and what were the results?

[Answer] Expenditure in 1980 amounted to 6.23 billion cordobas. The government scheduled an outlay of 3.24 billion cordobas on bureaucracy and spent 4.37 billion. That is to say, it was exceeded by over a billion cordobas.

Capital expenditures or government investment outlays were estimated in the plan at 2,233,000,000, but were reduced to only 1.67 billion.

This indicates that the government carried out an inappropriate spending policy for a country that is striving to revive its economy.

All the foregoing led us to a budgetary deficit estimated at first at 312 million cordobas, but that actually amounted to 800 million cordobas.

[Question] In view of this situation, what mechanisms were used to cover this budgetary deficit?

[Answer] The Central Bank became a lender to the government, financial institutions and the decentralized agencies to cover their pertinent budgetary deficit with loans.

Thus, the Central Bank incurred short-term indebtedness with loans received from other countries: Costa Rica, \$35 million; Guatemala, \$25 million; Venezuela, \$30 million and Honduras, \$20 million. The bank will have to pay part of these loans in 1981. This will have an effect on the availability of foreign exchange for the present year.

As a result, the increase in government spending fanned inflation, because the people demanded more consumer goods and, at the same time, the shortage of foreign exchange was forcing merchants to obtain dollars on the parallel market, where, as we know, it is quoted at over 25 cordobas for a dollar.

[Question] With regard to the government's revenue in 1980, what was its behavior and what circumstances shaped that behavior?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the government obtained more current revenue in 1980, because it exceeded what had been scheduled by some 1 billion cordobas. This shows that tax collection was efficient and highly productive.

The 1980 Plan envisaged collection of 3,231,000,000 cordobas in taxes and received approximately 4,344,000,000.

Moreover, the government's capital revenue, or the revenue channeled toward development programs, was reduced by 1 billion cordobas that the administration could not mobilize. Those 1 billion cordobas came from outside resources made available to the government for use in development and infrastructure jobs.

The government had foreign funds amounting to \$460 million available, but the administration used only approximately \$300 million. This shows that the government was incapable of releasing those funds into scheduled development jobs.

[Question] How is all this reflected in the balance of trade and in the balance of payments?

[Answer] Let us take it in parts. The balance of trade, which is the difference between our exports and imports, turned out to be negative by \$315 million. The current account balance is derived from the receipt of dollars through foreign loans and the outlay of dollars for payment of the foreign debt.

The 1980 Plan forecast a favorable balance of payments by \$28 million, but the result was an unfavorable balance of payments amounting to less than \$140 million.

The balance of trade and the current account balance affect the balance of payments directly. In 1980, the balance of payments was the most negative one in the country's history.

A negative balance of payments has a deteriorating effect on the country's gross and net reserves. That is to say, on foreign exchange.

[Question] By means of some officials, the government has accused the private sector of not having reactivated. Is this statement true or is it one of many charges made in the heat of some specific political situation?

[Answer] It cannot be denied that private enterprise has not been completely revived. This is owing to several reasons and not because the private sector does not want to recover. It suffices to state some of those reasons here to show that the private sector has really revived, in spite of the difficulties confronting it and the lack of an appropriate political climate.

1. The increase in tax revenue shows clearly that the private sector has recovered and has paid its taxes.

2. In the field of agriculture, cottongrowers planted 140,000 manzanas (1 manzana = about 1 3/4 acres). This is tangible evidence of reactivation.

3. The San Antonio sugarmill, which produces 50 percent of the country's sugar, worked at full capacity, in spite of all the difficulties and exceeded its own production goals.

4. Farmers (large, medium and small) want to work, but the existing political climate and unsettlement do not allow it.

[Question] What factors contributed to attenuating the deterioration of the nation's economy during last year?

[Answer] The international community supported Nicaragua favorably with loans and grants. This led us to a subsidized economy. Although, on the other hand, there was no capability of putting to use all the funds made available to us.

The lack of productivity shown in the shortcomings of the 1980 Plan, as well the lack of definition and the absence of an appropriate political climate, were negative factors. Added to all this was the campaign of harassment to which the private sector is being subjected.

[Question] In this case, what are the prospects for the present year of 1981?

[Answer] In spite of the government's effort to control spending and to put order in the ministries, the economic prospects for 1981 are more gloomy than in 1980.

The problem of foreign exchange will become worse in June, July and August. The fiscal deficit will be greater and fewer dollars will be coming from loans.

[Question] In view of the situation just described, what steps should be taken by the government to cope with the economic crisis and the fiscal deficit?

[Answer] The government has to or would have to take steps that are not necessarily economic in nature, but rather political. In the first place, it should contribute to establishing a climate of peace, calm and confidence, so that the private sector may revive and set the economy in motion. In the second place, it should realize that it is impossible to introduce an extreme socialism in a country that still depends on the West. This dependency is evidenced in the obtention of funds and loans, in markets, in buying equipment and machinery, in technical assistance and acquisition of technology.

With regard to the foreign exchange situation as a means of economic improvement, there will be less, because the government will be unable to fulfill the export levels for 1981. There will be problems in cotton picking, and the prices of sugar and gold are showing a declining trend on the world markets. In late selling of sugar alone we have already lost \$20 million in exports.

There will not be all the resources -- loans and funds from abroad -- that there were last year. This will weaken the country's recovery capability.

[Question] Then, what are the possibilities that the administration has left for breaking this pattern somewhere?

[Answer] The government has left only two steps to take: to imitate Costa Rica and invite the IMF to obtain a compensatory credit. And, as an alternative, to speed up negotiations in the second stage of the foreign debt with the private banks, with the hope that, in the August-September period, those banks will extend lines of credit to Nicaragua with which it can cope with the shortage of foreign exchange.

It should not be overlooked that, in the next 5 years, the world crisis will increase alarmingly for causes like the increase in world population, the decrease in food-stuffs per capita worldwide and the increase in ecological problems. This last mentioned factor will result in a shortage of oil and of other fuels like firewood, natural gas, coal, and so on.

Along with this universal situation, the developed countries are showing a trend toward isolationism. The United States has announced a reduction in its contributions to development programs and an increase in its military budget. The same can

be observed in the attitude of the Soviet Union in reporting a decrease in its gross domestic product, which was 0 percent in the 1960's and, at present, does not exceed 2 percent.

That is to say, we shall be reduced to our own forces with fewer possibilities of outside assistance.

[Question] What might the message be that the INDE would offer to public opinion and to the government in view of this crisis situation?

[Answer] What should be done is pick up the challenge by Engineer Enrique Dreyfus, made in his speech before the annual assembly of INDE in Cinema 2: "Stop on the road to reflect on the economic and political situation being experienced by the country."

10,042

CSO: 7010/1111

CTN SECRETARY DESCRIBES UNION'S POSITION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 16

[Interview with Donald Castillo, secretary of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, by Adriana Guillen; date and place not given]

[Text] Great activity can be observed in the offices of the CTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] on the eve of the Fourth Lidia Maradiaga Workers Congress to be held from 27 to 29 March. Some 300 labor union delegates will participate in it.

Lidia Maradiaga is one of the first martyrs of free labor unionism in Nicaragua. She was killed by Somoza's minions in 1966 in the Santa Rosa del Penon gypsum mine.

The congress that is held every 2 years promises to be extremely interesting, because 125 rural and city labor unions will be represented.

In order to provide more complete information on the CTN, LA PRENSA conducted an interview with the secretary of that organization, Donald Castillo, who answered our questions at the same time as he quickly settled a series of consultations connected with the fourth congress.

[Question] How has CTN grown?

[Answer] After the revolution, growth has been very rapid. Under Somoza, we were attacked practically systematically.

[Question] Do you mean that you have had greater organizational freedom [than] now?

[Answer] Precisely. At the very beginning of the revolution we had greater organizational freedom than under Somoza. But, later, obstacles were placed on that freedom. Our work has been attacked and our union members have been arrested various times. CTN vehicles, like the one in Nandaime, have been destroyed and we have been accused of being allied with the bourgeoisie.

For example, when we went to Nandaime to reorganize the executive board of the Javier Guerra labor union, they accused us of sending workers armed with machetes. That is a falsehood. Our activity was labor union activity.

[Question] How is the contradiction by the Sandinist Front explained? It states that it is the workers' vanguard, but it attacks their organization.

[Answer] It is very simple. It is a problem of conception. They initiated the idea of the Single Workers Federation and, in order to achieve their objective, they put obstacles in way of the workers' organization, because the workers want to be in the CTN or in another group and not in the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation]. This is contrary to the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans, which state that no one can be obliged to be in any association and, of course, the revolutionary principle that the working class must organize to attain the power.

[Question] Has the CTN altered its line?

[Answer] The philosophical, ideological and doctrinary line of the CTN is the same one that it had on 6 September 1962, when it was founded under the name of MOSAN, meaning Nicaraguan Autonomous Labor Union Movement.

The CTN has changed its stand in accordance with the circumstances of each political situation. Its position under Somoza is not the same as now. But its line is always the line of a class-oriented organization, independent of any government, party or power group that is not of the working class. It acts as a federation, in accordance with the workers' interests.

[Question] But have FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] groups not criticized you for being allied with bourgeois parties?

[Answer] In the first place, we are not allied with any group that is not allied with the workers, both in Nicaragua and elsewhere in the world. We believe in the power of the working class and if our position is different from the CST, it is because we seek to favor the workers.

Moreover, our stand in defense of freedom, democracy and pluralism in this country dates back to 1962 and if we coincide, in the present situation, with certain political groups, it is simply accidental. Because those groups or organizations remain there. While we go much farther. Toward construction of the organized power of the workers, in order to win, as a class, social power and therefore political power, with the working class, not the elite, in the vanguard.

[Question] Do you believe that the elite, the so-called vanguard, are degrading the workers' struggle?

[Answer] They are belittling the workers' struggle and are manipulating the social groups. We do not believe in "the National Leadership orders," but, rather, in the voice of the rank-and-file or, in the decisions of the workers and of the people who are the only ones who can order those who are administering the state.

[Question] In what way do the orders of the elite or vanguard not favor the working class?

[Answer] To the effect that the elites address themselves to where their interests lead, seeking their convenience as a political, social or personal group, not as the group of the workers.

[Question] Will you examine these problems in the fourth congress?

[Answer] The country's problems will be discussed in the congress, but I can give no details.

[Question] Do you believe that there still is a solution in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Of course. A new way of life and of work must be proposed to the workers and people of Nicaragua. A solution of their own for the workers.

There are other ways to democratize our country, in order to attain the freedom that should exist, pluralism that will make it possible to view ourselves as brothers, with equal participation, respecting ideas and drawing social truth from all of them.

[Question] Then, it is not true that the Nicaraguans must choose between Somozaism and the Sandinist Front?

[Answer] No. We believe that every organization in Nicaragua can and must contribute to building that new society for which we long. A humanistic and Christian, equalitarian society. And this new society must be made on the basis of the working class, of us workers.

[Question] Who are coming to the Fourth CTN Congress? Walesa, the Polish leader?

[Answer] We have invited the labor union comrade in Solidarity of Poland, but, owing to the present situation, they informed us there that they cannot attend.

Other organizations like USO of Spain (Worker Labor Union Unity), ACLI [Christian Associations of Italian Workers] of Italy, CLAT [expansion unknown] of Holland, Organization of Christian Workers of Belgium, CTV (Confederation of Venezuelan Workers) one of the largest in that country, Colombian CGT [General Labor Confederation] also the largest labor federation there, CASC [Autonomous Confederation of Christian Trade Unions] of the Dominican Republic, CLAT [Latin American Workers Federation] of Latin America of course, CIT [Isthmian Workers Federation] of Panama, CTC [Costa Rican Workers Federation] of Costa Rica, CGT of Honduras, CTS [Salvadoran Workers Federation] of El Salvador, organizations from the Caribbean and others that I do not recall at this time, will attend our congress.

Nicaraguan guests, like the JGRN [Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction], the minister of labor, the bishops, the apostolic nuncio, and representatives of the diplomatic corps, as well as many other prominent individuals, are expected at the opening ceremony. We shall also have international mass media, like Venezuelan Television, the magazine ZETA and others.

Note: The CTN is preparing a manifesto in which it will set forth its views on the country's problems, on the workers' problems. It will be released at the conclusion of the congress.

10,042

CSO: 3010/1111

COMNAMET HEAD DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S MINERAL DEPOSITS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Nueva Segovia contains one of Latin America's largest marble deposits, Comrade Benjamin Conrado, the head of the Nicaraguan Corporation of Non-Metallic Minerals (COMNAMET), has stated. He said that the Revolutionary Government plans to build a marble processing plant there.

He indicated that the government is awaiting representatives of the Association of Italian Marble Workers to make the project official.

Conrado reported that we have extensive silica sand pits in the Mozonte and Puerto Cabezas regions, which would enable us to manufacture glass, for example.

He added that they might be the largest in Latin America. He said that a glassmaking plant would be built in Mozonte and that the silica sand from Puerto Cabezas would be exported to obtain foreign exchange, inasmuch as it lies near the port.

He went on to say that Costa Rica and Guatemala would be good customers. He said that to this end two studies have already been conducted by Italians who are interested in this type of nonmetallic mineral.

He made the point that the output from Mozonte would supply the domestic market and that we would thus no longer have to buy raw material for glass-making.

Antimony

The government official disclosed that in addition to bentonite (which is used by oil refineries and soap factories and in preparing paints and varnishes) there is also an antimony mine in Dario.

Antimony is used as a booster for gunpowder and explosives, as well as in dyes and chemicals. Conrado said that this mineral is considered strategic and that the mine contains quite a bit of it. He said that a ton currently costs \$3,200.

He mentioned that work is also going on with semiprecious stones, which the smugglers in our country used to take with them. Among them, he cited pink quartz, agate, malachite, amber, etc.

Limestone

With regard to the work going on the limestone quarries in San Rafael del Sur, he said that the limestone is put in storage during the summer because it is difficult to mine in winter. He added that the workers process the limestone during the winter.

He pointed that the "California" limestone quarry is the largest in the country. In this regard, he said that Cementera Canal and COMNAMET are conducting a joint geological study to quantify the mine's potential.

He reported that "Piedracal" is producing limestone for sugar refining. He said that this is Latin America's finest industrial chemical and that it used to be brought in from England. He pointed out that in the Sapoa region the limestone is up to 98 percent pure.

He said that a rotary kiln produces 11 tons a day and that another vertical kiln would be acquired to boost output to 40 tons a day.

With regard to the gypsum in Santa Rosa del Penon, he disclosed that Costa Rica is still a good customer and that Cementera is also making use of it. He also referred to the quarries in Diriamba and Las Banderas, saying that they are yielding stones for construction, gutters, curbs, etc.

He noted that approval has been given for the purchase of machinery to boost production from stone quarries.

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CSO: 3010

MIDINRA REPORTS ON COTTON HARVEST PROGRESS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] The Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform (MIDINRA) and the Sandinist People's Army will conduct daily assessments of the productivity of the contingent of comrades from the Sandinist People's Army that joined in the cotton cutting last Sunday.

Additional Contingents of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) Begin Helping Out Today

Comrade Jose Barcenas, the director of the Camilo Ortega Enterprise in the Third MIDINRA Region and the man in charge of coordinating the cutting and the relationship between the growers and the EPS, told BARRICADA that the soldiers would remain at production centers until the last ball of cotton is picked in Oriente, where 90,000 quintals of an estimated crop of 490,000 remain to be harvested.

About 5,000 full-time cutters are now working in the Oriente zone, which is the second leading supplier of manpower. There is a shortfall of some 4,000 cutters, which will be largely made up for by the comrades in the EPS, who are working at the private estates of SAIMSA, Emilio Solis, Ariel Sotomayor, Arnoldo Reyes and Ronaldo Sanchez.

Barcenas explained that the signup of our EPS comrades is the Armed Forces' conclusive response to the labor shortage, because the Armed Forces want to get involved and make the problems of the people their own.

Comrade Barcenas said that the comrades from the EPS began devoting themselves entirely to picking cotton as of yesterday and that the growers were visibly enthusiastic in welcoming the contingent.

Barcenas said in conclusion that the EPS troops would remain on each farm until what remains to be picked is harvested, after which they would hook up with the other production centers in Oriente on a rotating basis until work concludes on 4 April.

Leon, Biggest Manpower Requirements

While the EPS is furnishing manpower in cotton centers in Oriente, the efforts in Leon are being channeled through the Agricultural Workers Association, the Sandinist Workers Federation, the Sandinist Defense Committees and the SCAAS via the Union Coordinating Commission.

These mass organizations will furnish 4,000 workers to pick cotton over a period of 15 days, partially offsetting the shortage of 9,000 cutters.

The harvest outlook is more critical in Leon than elsewhere, because a larger area remains uncut and there are an average of 12 quintals on the ground, which will logically make the harvest slower because the cotton will have to be cut from the plant and then picked from the ground.

Telica, Quezalguaque and areas near Ponelaya have been determined to have the largest manpower needs.

Noel Zepeda, the head of the Carlos Aguero Farm Enterprise, said that 450,000 quintals have been cut in the People's Property Area but that 150,000 remain to be picked; therefore, the cutting is expected to conclude during the last half of April. Meanwhile, work will conclude in the rest of the private sector area in late April, as long as conditions are not adverse. Some 300,000 quintals remain to be harvested.

1.9 Million Picked in Chinandega

In Chinandega, where the situation is less alarming than in other areas of the country, 1.9 million quintals had been cut as of 14 March, of a total crop of 2,234,400 quintals.

Comrade Ramiro Velasquez, the head of MIDINRA's Ricardo Morales Aviles Farm Enterprise in Chinandega, told BARRICADA that the department has gradually surmounted its harvest crisis by bolstering the labor force. Because of this, living conditions in the department are more acceptable than in other regions, and each picker harvests more cotton.

With regard to the People's Property Areas, he stated that as of 11 March 249,871 quintals of branches had been picked and delivered to the cotton gins.

Some 65,192 quintals remain to be picked in these areas. Estimates are that the harvest will conclude on the 28th of this month.

Comrade Velasquez said that laborers from Esteli and La Gateada (Chontales) and construction workers are helping out. The latter, Velasquez added, have boosted their productivity to 60 pounds a day. Many of them even cut 1 quintal a day.

To help pick up the cotton on the ground, AGROMEC has made available 15 harvesters that gather in 80 quintals a day, Velasquez said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

BATTALION HEADS FOR MOUNTAINS--Jinotega--Composed of the brave combatants who once faced the genocidal murderers with low caliber arms and without defenses, the 60-12 Battalion of Matagalpa Department left for the highlands to defend our sovereignty, which is threatened today by imperialism and the gangs of Somozist criminals. The fourth graduation of reservists was held at the Eduardo Contreras Sandinist Military Training Center, and today they are joining the ranks of the "Ezequiel" Brigade, which was named after Guadalupe Moreno (Commander "Abel") to honor this hero of our revolution. Also present were the deputy commander of the Sandinist People's Army and second national chief of the MPS, Serafin Garcia, and Capt Luis Manuel Toruno, representing the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 13] 8743

DUTCH AID--San Rafael del Norte (Monzon Fornos)--Starting in April, the Dutch private sector organization NOVIB [Netherlands Organization for International Aid] will grant the city of Jinotega the amount of 500,000 cordobas, as initial aid, to be invested in 1,750 meters of rainwater drainage in the outlying districts of San Antonio, La Cabana and others. Marcos Altamirano, coordinator of the NOVIB program, said, on a visit here, that a project evaluator will be sent in May, so that the Jinotega Junta of Government and the Secretariat for Municipal Affairs may conduct negotiations on all the projects to be executed in 1981-1982 in the four municipalities of Jinotega, towns like San Marcos and other villages. The areas to be covered will pertain to agricultural production, small industry and road and bridge infrastructure, according to talks held with comrade Ruud Lambrecht, in charge of NOVIB projects for the area of Central America. [Text] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Mar 81 p 5] 10042

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